1

RACTERS,
TTS REGISTER,
OTS, Justices, Counnasters, Physicians,
say town, Literary
tee Companies, Oitee C

IMON LOT.

THE LIBERATOR

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 25, CORNHILL, BY ISAAC KNAPP.

Wa. Lloyd Garrison, Editor.

7 \$2.50 per assum, payable in advance — \$3,00 in a suba from the time of subscribing.

The Hills of the subscribing in the post paid.

The subscribes in order to shield us from the free post in appearing, in order to shield us from the free post in a payable of our cannies. Those, therefore, who is investigated to be taken from the Post Office by us, their latters to be taken from the Post Office by us, nei latters to be taken from the Post Office by us, excepted to pay their postage.

As alternative metical vac square, or a space of agh and breatth, will be inserted three times for

AGENTS.

Sa Boser, Brewer, Nathan Winslow, Portland. NEW-MAMPSHIRE. victual P. Rogers, Plymouth. VERMONT.

agat, Woodstock. MASSACHUSETTS. ole Newharvport, Wm. Henderson, Hanover Win. Carruthers, Amesbury

Mills, Isaac Austin, Nantucket, Enoch Perkins, Newton, Elias Richards, Weymouth, Thos. J. Baker, Worcester, Wm. C. Stoae, Watertown, Edw. Mansfield, Osterville

RHODE ISLAND. Wa Airus, Pawracket, Elias Smith, Providence.

Go W. Benson, Brooklyn, Thos. Kinne, Jr. Norwich.

R. G. Williams, N. Y. City P. Barup, Chiefs,

enry Mass.

Sana'l. Deuton, Cazenovia,

s. M. L. Williams, S. V. T. Chief,

Thos. Van Ranselaer, "

Sana'l. Deuton, Cazenovia,

Jas. C. Fuller, Skaneateles

Hard, Putdarg, T. Hambleton, Russelville, B. Kent, Andrew's Bridge, John Cox, Homorton.

Londinati, Jas. Austin, Marlborough, Son. Lot Holmes, Columbians, Oction. N. Miller, Jr. Sandyville. maller, Raisin, Michigan Territory. Pater, Cape Havn.

ROSTON.

PRIDAY, JULY 6, 1838.

WORK FOR ABOLITIONISTS!! MASSACRUSETTS,-

art of Mungers of the Massachusetts Antito call your earnest and prompt to the following statements and suggestions, being resolution was adopted by the Ameri-Slavery Society, at its late annual meeting,

I. That it be recommended to such state or the maries as are disposed to take the charge of on cause within their respective fields, to ageneris with the Executive Committee of generated at the entire direction of lec-gents in forming local societies, and then as-their own limits the entire direction of lec-gents in forming local societies, collecting ng memorials and establishing libra t this society will not send its agents to e objects in such states as carry out this in concurrence with the State Executive

ly the subject came before the Board of

That the Board of Managers of the Mas Anti-Slavery Society will undertake the ent of the anti-slavery cause, within the ensuing year, in accordance with the plan the Parent society, at its late annual meetthis Board is now ready to enter into an with the Executive Committee of that so

med meeting, the Board voted to hold a adjoined meeting, the Board voted to hold a neather meeting, on the 1st Tuesday of each in Abrick, P. M.; and to pledge the Parent 10,000 for the ensuing year, \$2000 to be paid to of Angust, \$3000 on the 1st of November, on the 1st of February, and \$2,900 on the 1st

this statement before you.

THE WORK TO BE DONE, the society and its auxiliaries, the ensuing

THOUSAND DOLLARS are to be raised rent society.
e are not less than ONE HUNDRED towns

annonwealth, in which there is no anti-slavery and where little or nothing has ever been done abslavery cause. These towns, as far as pos-t to be visited, and societies planted in every

estatery libraries are to be established, as far r, in every town and village in the state. However, the state and national legislature are unted in all the towns. The this money, plant these societies, establibraries, and circulate these petitions, agents, others, and the press, to a greater or less extended the engloyed and sustained. With all the aid do, that we trust it will not be small.) which do of the cause in the respective towns can are mast still be more or less of the machine-neces and the press.

and the press, this machinery in motion and sustain it, y will need at least six thousand dollars, a done then, in this state, the ensuing means a small one. Sixteen thousand he raised, one huadred new societies et, and anti-slavery libraries cannot be a petitions circulated in every town in at the most prompt, systematic, vigor-ering effort. ill need at least six thousand dollars

How SHALL IT BE DONE?

How SHALL IT BE DONE?

The best of the weak of the mean of the country of the means, and if you count get the mean; and if you count get the means; and if you could get add be had economy of men and means, to to do the whole work by this instrumentality or the most part, the business of permanent and be to lecture and form societies, &c. in sens finte has been done for the cause—thus there are not ground; and whatever needs to be where, should be done by local and temporator by volunteer laborers in the respective the country and town societies must each as it foll measure of responsibility in the matter, operation with the state society; and without it a semanent agent to come and is tire them. On a permanent agent to come and stir them a must see by the help of local agents and othing the work, in all its parts, is promptly and hill done, within their respective limits. It is dwars than vain, to think of carrying this enforward, systematically and efficiently, in any way. There must be no shifting of recognition. way. There must be no shifting of responsibili-o oless, but county and local societies, man, wo-sad shift, must each stand in their lot, and do day for themselves, or the work can never be The Board would suggest the following

PLAN OF LABOR.

I. County Societies.
the secretary of each county society, on the of this, immediately despatch a letter to the

if this, immediately despatch a letter to the feach town society, within the county, urgardiate adoption, by his society, of the plan Essed below for town societies. It county society hold quarterly meetings in it parts of the county, let the secretary notify again the public papers, and send a notice larry of each town society in the county, let as continue two days each, let special pains a secure a delegation of one at least from and at each uncertag, let a report be called only taxes society.

A tern society.

hown society is not represented at the meetfailed to enter on the plan suggested, or a

let the secretary, or the Board of Managers

dy society, write at once, to some local agent
airy, to visit said town and 'stir them up.'

he treasurer of the county society remit the tonin, to visit still town and 'stir them up.' the treasurer of the county society remit the adged to the state society UCP PROMPTLY, ITHOUT FAIL ON THE TENTH OF JULY, ER, JANUARY, AND APRIL. This arranges is obvious, will harmonize the financial year is societies, parent, state, county, and local. It blies the town societies to remit their quarterly star the county societies, and the county to relate to the state, and the state to remit its to eat, and all by the time they become respective-

ay town society fails to remit its quarterly pay-season, let the treasurer of the county society a amount and send it on with the rest, and ma write at once to the treasurer of said town being him to see that payment is immediately the him apply to some local agent in the vi-visit the town forthwith, and stir them up? the treasurer and secretary of the county soe treasurer and secretary of the county so-each, a complete list of all the local agents



VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSBTTS.

and volunteer lecturers in the county, that they may

know who to call upon when they need so 'stir up' any lown to a particular service; and let the secretary send a copy of this list to the secretary of each town society.

Let the secretary of each town society, on the recep-

II. Town Societies.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANHIND.

NO. 27.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1938.

ENGLAND.

GEORGE THOMPSON'S ELOQUENCE.

[Extract from Mr. Thompson's Speech at a public

ting in Eath.1 tion of this, immediately call a meeting of the society or its Board of Managers; and let them adopt, at once, the following, or some similar plan of action, for the Why do we meet here te-day? To aro the government by the clamor of faction? No. Meet we to-day to put forth the hand of spoliation? No. Meet we to-day to abuse and vili-1. Appoint one man and one woman, members of tion ? y, as agents to take charge of each school dis fy our West India fellow-citizens? Nothing of trict in town.

2. Let these agents have a perfect list of the heads of the kind. Meet we to-day to exalt one party, or debase another? No. To criminate, or to amilies, and the names of every person, of eighteen rears of age and upwards, in their district. recriminate? Nothing of the kind. To sub-3. Let there be a meeting for prayer or other exer-ises, in behalf of the slave, regularly, on the last Mon-world, or advance our own pecuniary, and peray evening of each month.

4. Let a subscription paper be drawn up at once, by a secretary or officers of the society, pledging those tho sign it, to pay the sums annexed to their respective names, quarterly, viz. TON THE FIRST OF JU.

sonal, and selfish, and serdid claims? Nothing of the kind. Never was a gitation more holy. Never was a great public object lifted higher above the turbulent and corrupted atmosphere. names, quarterly, viz. U. ON THE FIRST OF JU-LY, OCTOBER, JANUARY, AND APRIL. Let copies of the subscription be placed in the hands of the agents in the several school districts, and be, by them, circulated throughout the town. Hitherto, a few generous spirits have had to bear more than their share of the pecuniary responsibilities of this enterprise. It is time for the multitude to bear theirs. Everywhere then, let the application be general. In many cases, persons are friendly to the cause, and would gladly give something to aid it who can be worked. of party politics and broils, and contentions. Our weapons are pure and peaceful-from name of God we use them. (Cheers.) What is our present position? The people of this country are with us-the genius of the land is with us-the religion of the land is with ussomething to aid it, who are not members of a society.

By all means, ask them. Lose no man's money, because you failed to ask it. Further, let no one hesitate to subscribe, because the sum he can subscribe is small.

Drops make the ocean. Gather up the small sums as for whether we enter into the consecrated cathe dral of the establishment, where our thoughts are sent toward the West Indies by the beautiful and affecting prayer, 'that it may please Almighty God to have pity upon all prisoners well as the large.

5. When the subscription is completed, let the agents and captives;' or whether we enter the houses of worship of that body, a part of whose religion it is to befriend the oppressed, and deliver those who are in bondage; or whether we enter into the chapel of the Baptist, and hear the preacher months, collect the subscription in their district, and pay it over to said treasurer, at the Commonth MEETING preceding the first day of July, October, January, and April.

6. To prevent mistake and delay, let the treasurer when his prayer is most fervent, when his faith is strongest, when his heart is largest, and his prospects brightest, embrace the cause of the injured negro,—or visit the Wesleyans, Inde-pendents, or Moravians, we find Christians of all sects, whatever strife there may be in political matters, one in heart, and one in desire, and one in their determination, never to pause in treasurer of the town society remit the amount to the treasurer of the county society; TN NO CASE, Christianity, and law, and righteous liberty, AND ON NO ACCOUNT, LET THE REMISSION hand in hand, reign in our colonies, scattering blessings upon all, of whatever creed, or clime or complexion. (Cheers.) Are the West Indies with us ?-they are, and all their interests are with us. Antigua is with us; Montserrat s with us; and Bermuda is with us: Lord Sligo is with us; and wherever justice has been

gen foremost in the thoughts of this Christian

people, and Canning, as early as 1823, exerted

is splendid eloquence and genius in the House

of Commons, in demonstrating the necessity of

mitigating the horrors of slavery in our West

India colonies, and of providing means for ulti-

mate entire abolition. (Cheers.) In 1832 this

nation was everywhere aroused-you could not

traverse a district where the elective franchise

had been extended-and in that year it had

been extended to an additional two millions of

(Cheers.) Then again, during the second agi-

region round about, were crowded with those

the arms, bearing down the table, and occupying

We have memorialized the throne itself-the

word was spoken to the females, and 690,000

strong they appeared in loyal and earnest ad-

lress before the Maiden Queen of the realms,

to be seech her to exert her Royal Prerogative

on behalf of her unhappy sisters in the colonies.

(Great cheering.) Have the members of the

rance? No. They have been waited for in the lobbies-waited for before they were up-

caught in the public highways-called out of

the House of Commons-written to-pamphlets

sent to them-in fact they have been arrested.

no matter in what direction they went, they

could not fice from the importunity of the friends of humanity. (Loud and long continued cheering.) Were they rusticating at a sea-port town,

mysterious arcana of Downing street,—(Much laughter,)—they were found out even there. Did they hope that pretty apologies, private interviews, and fair answers, would satisfy them—they were mistaken. They were summoned

the time of members of the House of Comr

AND ON NO ACCOUNT, LET THE REMISSION BE DELAYED BEYOND THE 1ST DAY OF THE MONTHS NAMED. We are the more particular and earnest on this point, because punctuality and promptness, on the part of the town societies, in this department of our work, are essential to the vigorous and successful prosecution of every other. If the town societies defer or fail in making their payments to the county, the county societies must do the same to the ounty, the county societies must do the same to the ate, and the state to the Parent, and embarrassment, done, the negro has been attached and grateful state, and the state to the Parent, and embarrasment, weakness, failure, are the result in every department of our enterprise. And remember, IP in this arrangement, one counts one. EVERY INSTANCE OF DELAY OR FAILURE IN THE TOWN SOCIETY, IS SO MUCH DONE TO EMBARRASS AND DEFEAT THE WHOLE MOVEMENT.

8. Let measures be immediately taken to establish an anti-slavery hbrary in each town, with branches, so far as practicable, in the several school districts. The following books are recommended, as among the more important and valuable, viz:—

Jay's Inquiry. The question has engaged the attention of the country for the last twenty years—it has long

in each school district, take and retain a copy of the subscription in that district, and return the original to

the treasurer of the town society, and once in three

notify the collectors in the several districts beforehand, and if possible the subscribers, when the payments be come due; and if any individual has not the money

by him at the moment, let him borrow it of some friend.

by him at the moment, it him corrow it of some friend, so that when the collector calls on him, his subscription shall be paid Tat the time, without fail.

7. As soon as the collections are paid over, let the

Jay's Inquiry, Thome and Kimbali's Journal,

Mrs. Child's Appeal,
A. E. Grimke's Letters to Catherine E. Beecher, Appeal to the Women of the Free States, Charles Ball,

Slave's Friend.

James Williams, Weld's Bible Argument Wythe on the District of Columbia.

Other books can be added to this list, as individuals may judge best. Duplicates of these, however, should be in every library. These and other antislavery publications are for sale by ISAAC KNAPP, 25 Cornhill, Boston, and if bought in libraries of not less than ten dollars each, can be had at the wholebe added to this list, as individuals our fellow subjects-you could not that year

the price.

A large library for the town may be divided into district in which you would not traverse a district in which you would not find every tongue everal smaller ones, and circulated in the different dis-licts, successively. Wherever the school teacher will et as librarian, it is desirable he should. No book hould be allowed to remain in the same hands more (Cheers.) Then again, during the second agithan two weeks. These books read and exchanged among parents and children, under such regulations as the society may adopt, would if, many towns convert hundreds to our cause, in a single year; and a book made convert, as a general principle, stays made.

Of Cheers.) Then again, during the second agration, the country was roused to an unparalleled extent. We once thought it well if we could fill the Freemason's Tavern; we then thought it better if we could fill Exeter Hall; but in

ade convert, as a general principle, stays made.

9 Circulate the constitution of the town society, in 1838, Exeter Hall, with its vast capacity, was

9 Circulate the constitution of the town society, in ach school district, once in three months.

10. When blank petitions, for the state or national egislature, are sent out, let the secretary of the society out a copy of each into the hand of each school-district gent, and let the agents in each district immediately region round about, were crowded with those

region, and let the agents in each district immediately present the blank for signature, to every person of lawful age, unale or female, in said district.

11. As soon as the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1839 is announced from the press, tet the Beard of Managers of the town society, order enough to supply every family in town, with a copy. Put them into the hands of the district agents for distribution; and let them visit every family in their respective districts, and sell an almanac, where it can be done, for six cents, or as much more as any abolitionist will give to help pay for love given away. Where it cannot be sold, furnish it expanse be horne by the town society; and as they can be hought at the A. S. office, at Boston or New York, for \$3.50 per hundred, no great loss can occur; and \$5.0 or at most \$8.5, is all it would cost any society to put an almanac in every family in town, beyond what would an almanac in every family in town, beyond what would an almanac in every family in town, beyond what would an almanac in every family in town, beyond what would are the present at the meeting, where ir region round about, were crowded with those who desired to be present at the meeting, where once was to be made known the negro's wrongs, and once again we were to pledge ourselves to smap his fetters. (Cheers.) Why, then, were we here to-day? Have we confined ourselves to mere declamation, and given no shape, form, but have drawn together, and concentrated the wisdom and foresight, the sympathies and energies of the land, and these have been demonstrated in petitions, in meetings, where it can be done, or six cents, or as the condition of the con n almanac in every family in town, beyond what would

an almanae in every family in town, beyond what would be taken on sale.

12. Where it can be done, let the same measures be adopted to circulate, at least 100 of James Williams, and 25 of Thome and Kimball's Journal, (cheap editions.) in every toyn in the State. The expense, if the whole were given away, would not exceed for dollars; and their circulation, it is believed, would abolitionize any town in the State in six months.

13. On the 1st of January, let the secretary of each town society forward a report of the doings of the society for the year, to the secretary of the county society.

ety for the year, to the secretary of the county society. tating the number of its members, the names of its infleers, the amount of funds raised, the number of adresses that have been delivered before it, and by whom, he number of volumes in its library, and any facts of

nterest or importance to the cause.

14. Finally, let every secretary of a town or county society, and every friend of the cause, who receives a copy of this, post it up in some conspicuous place, where it will meet his eye and remind him of his duty,

PENNSTLVANIA HALL.—We learn that appraisers have been appointed to hear, examine, and report upon the application of the Trustees of the Pennsylvania Hall, for remuneration for the destruction of their building by the mob. We understand that this committee consists of four members from the city, and two from the county—these from the city are, Messrs. Manuel Eyre, Matthew L. Bevan, Charles Chauncy and E. C. Dale.—From the county, Messrs. William Wagner of Germantown, and Charles Penrose.

Late advices from the Cherokee country represent the military forces of the United States as chosing and capturing the Indians, with a view to send them away. The Indians, it seems, do not resist, but suffer themselves to be captured and removed by force. The number of prisoners on June 1st was 3000, says one of Gen. Scott's aid-de-camps. The Indians, thus captured, are all within the territory of Georgia. Dr. Reese has put forth a book on the Humbugs of in moral power, and that they would never faint New York. There is one humbug which will completely avershadow all the humbugs discoursed on in the pursuit of justice until they had grasped the substance and forgotten the mockery. This is a continued cheering.) Why, then, are we here to-day? Why do any oppose us? The great American Humbug.—Philanthropist.

the subject I cannot tell-why they struck such which way soever he turns is at his heels. with reckless haste and boundless prodigelity, an overweening reliance, absolutely more than tradesmen would place in the most honest of their customers among the gentlemen and ladies of Bath. How they did all this I cannot tell. Why they allowed all the piled-up heap of twenty millions of gold to be dissipated, and go rom whence there is no resurrection, into the octionless pit of the pockets of the West India Planters, (Great cheering,) I cannot tell.—Why hey treated Mr. Jeremy as they did-why they hores, when he burned to give evidence as to the state of the Mauritius, and finally sent him out of the country, making the abolitionists pay the expense of his detention, although he came means of protection to property, liberty or life. entlemanly? I hope it has. Are we an impart in organizing and administering such systems. the human race? Have our houses been built with unrighteousness? Does the money in our pockets smell of Negro's blood; or are our names found in those three volumes among reason, conscience, a regard to the honor and

lanters, he thus replies:

before God, and say, perish every unrighteous contract, and live the law of God for ever.

Applause.) So much for the third argument, Applause.) So much for the third argument,

ret nothing from us by such doings as these.' for one of the

prayers of the pious are with us-the groans the originator of the Reform Bill, the man who and the sighs of the captive are with us—the carried it through the House of Commons, the judgment and justice of the men of the West man who when he wanted Reform recommend-indies are with us—all parties in the State are ed his supporters to address the people, now Indies are with us—all parties in the State are found to be on our side—never was there so glorious a demonstration of public feeling on any other occasion. (Cheers.) Taking all the circumstances into consideration, that it is not a who when he wanted the basis of the constitucircumstances into consideration, that it is not a case which affects our own private or political interests, or civil privileges at home—that it is not one which affects us behind our counters or in our warehouses, but one that respects the distant disfranchised, defenceless, and sable victims of oppression. (Loud and continued cheers.) How, then, is it that we are here to-cheers.) How, then, is it that we are here to-cheers.) Now when he wanted the basis of the constitution extended, and what he deemed the blessings of civil liberty poured more widely forth on the deserving inhabitants of this country, said that the life and worth, and energy of all great and movements were to be found in the aroused, enlightened, gathered, and what he deemed the blessings of civil liberty poured more widely forth on the deserving inhabitants of this country, said that the life and worth, and energy of all great and movements were to be found in the aroused, enlightened, gathered, and what he deemed the blessings of civil liberty poured more widely forth on the deserving inhabitants of this country, said that the life and worth, and energy of all great and movements were to be found in the aroused, enlightened, gathered, and what he deemed the blessings of civil liberty poured more widely forth on the deserving inhabitants of this country, said that the life and worth, and energy of all great and movements were to be found in the aroused, enlightened, gathered, and well deserving inhabitants of this country, said that the life and worth, and energy of all great and movements were to be found in the aroused, enlightened, gathered, and well direct. day? That is the question, and I blush to state ing.) Now where is the declaration? Like the reason—it is that although the country is another Frankenstein, he retreats from the with us, the cabinet is against us. (Loud cries monster he has made. The very creature of shame.) Why they have acted thus upon his own begetting now follows him about, and bargain with the West Indians in 1833, and whretched man! and this is Lord John Russell. To recommend popular excitement on discarding common sense, while dealing with subordinate occasions-but when we turn that men known to be unworthy of confidence, with feeling to one of the most heavenward and up-

COMMUNICATIONS.

PEACE DISCUSSION IN PAWTUCKET. PAWTUCKET, June 22d, 1838.

My BROTHER :- We have just closed, in this hey treated Mr. Jeremy as they did—why they town, a public discussion of three evenings, on the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is contrary to the spirit and pre-

Negro's friend, and besought them in be- In the affirmative it was argued, that God half of the oppressed negroes—why they so long denied to Mr. Fowell Buxton a parliancentary committee, I cannot tell. Why they treated Lord Sligo so improperly, and by a trick brought him home, I cannot tell. Why they confirmed the suspension of, and ultimately dismissed Dr. Commissioned by humans society and governments. Palmer, one of the most upright and humane ments to take life, is no palliation of his guilt, men that ever filled the situation of Special Jus-tice, I cannot tell. Why, when Mr. Sturge the Governor who signs the death warrant, and came before them, and for, I believe, seven days rave evidence before the Committee of the violators of the sixth command, unless they are House of Commons, that evidence was sent out commissioned from a higher power than civil o the planters of Jamaica, while it was denied society ;-that the Gospel does not obligate us to the planters of Jamaica, while it was defined to the man that gave it, I cannot tell. Why they have defeated the hopes, and despised the prayers of the nation—why they have mocked the fettered slaves with the semblance of freedom—why they have descended to equivocation to Noah, 'blood for blood,' being merely a recognition of the prayers of the matter of the prayers of the pr and denial, and contradiction and accusation, tion of the principle of retalition, is no longer cannot tell. Are we their enemies? No; binding on Christians, for the law of retaliation re are not here to publish our political creed. is annulled in the Gospel, being superceded by have been seven years the unceasing advocate the holier and loftier principle of overcoming of the Negro, but have never made one political evil with good. The inviolability of life from speech. I leave a town and its inhabitants to the touch of man was laid down as the only speech. I leave a town and its inhabitants to the touch of man was laid down as the only wonder what I am. (Hear, hear.) But thus true peace principle; and all systems whose obfar I will say on behalf of many. I know that yet is to train men to destroy life, and systems we are not the enemies of the present Administration. (Cheers.) Has our language been rearrant-christian and must pass away; and no pectful? It has. Has our deportment been man, guided by the spirit of Christ can take any

off from crime? authority of God, or a sincere, christian love for Among those who have sold to the nation the man, to do with that unrelenting perseverance nation's injured subjects? No. For morality, with which the murderer is pursued to death! for piety, for loyalty, the abolitionists of this He has shed blood; and in the savage spirit of empire will compare with any holy confederacy which was ever embarked in a righteous cause from the time Moses led the children of Israel close the bloody deed of darkness and to bring at of Egypt, to the present hour. (Cheers.) the perpetrator to condign punishment. Noc With reference to the common objection of turnal groans and screams are heard; supernathe politicians, that the abolition of the appren- ural appearances, strange lights, ghosts and apceship would be a breach of contract with the paritions are seen; and all the powers and sympathies of the natural and spiritual world are There is a law above all other laws-there supposed to combine to aid us in prosecuting to a code above all other codes-there is a court death the midnight assassin! But the noonday above all other courts—there is a Prince above all other Princes, and in the presence of the kings and Lord of lords, in the court of with a brother's blood, comes among us brandish-Heaven above, or at the foot of Mount Sinai on earth, standing in the presence of God our Sa-heart, and he is courted, saluted, honored, exviour—I say that any contract, any code, any alted to stations of highest dignity and trust. law that contravenes the great fundamental He is made a legislator, a judge, a governor or rinciples of Christian morality, or the immuta- president; and professed ministers and chrisle and eternal law of God ought to be swept tians are strenuous and vehement in pleading away for ever. (Tremendous cheering.) They are that the Negro has been robbed, but they are the redress him—there is a contract in the shooting their fellow men. If our horror of way; that men have no right to give their labor murder arose from our high estimate of the valfor years without remuneration—but there is a
contract in the way. (Cheers.) Who libels
the country now? I, who say there is no contract, or the Government, who say they cannot
no less sincere, than of midnight murder; and ray; that men have no right to give their labor murder arose from our high estimate of the valon one way or another without stumbling a Scott, a Jessup, a Jackson, a Putnam, a Buonver a broken contract? Let it be shivered aparte, a Wellington, a Tamarlane, or a Casar. and scattered to the winds of Heaven-let us who have slaughtered their thousand and mildo justice and love mercy, and walk humbly lions, would be counted no less guilty and infa-

Russell says, 'They are going to intimidate us; they are getting up public meetings—talking to the ladies—(Laughter)—have twelve o'clock meetings in the Guildhall, Batte, evening meetings in the Assembly-rooms—full outside and in—they are intimidating us. (Laughter.) It won't do, they put me on my mettle. I am not to be coerced in this way.

Then there is a crowd in the lobby of the House every night. There are those parsons—gentlemen in shovel hats—broad brim, and in fact there seem to be a portion of all the religionists in the land. (Great laughter.) They are appealing to one member, they are coaxing another, whispering to a third, thrusting pamphlets into the pockets of a fourth, anxiety in their countenances, firmness in their footsteps—it won't do, Massachusetts do not hesitate to make seven. how much for the fourth? Lord John reason, of him who should pretend to feel great nances, firmness in their footsteps—it won't do, massachusetts do not hesitate to make seventam not to be managed in this way; they will teen cromes punishable with DEATH! Not offences would their humanity Great laughter) 'We must set our faces allow them to whip a man, to cut off his ear rgainst it—we must stifle this agitation, says his hand, his tongue, or to tear out his eye—sir Geo. Grey, and Lord John Russell, not yet for 17 offences they make the whole bod quite so tall or so angry, gets up in his place and says, 'Sir, this House must set its face against every attempt to menace it into compliance with the popular will.' [Mr. Thompson in this passage so closely imitated Lord John Russell's tone and manner, that the meeting was quite convulsed with laughter.] How well it comes from Lord John Russell, the great champion of religious liberty—and observe. If y mained for any crime—yet can coolly insert. champion of religious liberty—and observe, I ly maimed for any crime—get can coolly insert am only now alluding to his conduct—I am not discussing questions—how well it comes from Constitution?

· The Governor of this Commonwealth shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and shall have full power to assemble in martial array and put in warlike posture the inhabitants thereof and to lead and conduct them, and with them to encounter, repel, nesist, expel, and pursue by force of arms, and also to KILL, SLAY, and DESTROY, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways and means, all and every such person or persons as shall attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment or annoyance of this Commonwealin.

Mass. Chap. 2. Sec. 1, Page 7.

H. C. W. ance of this Commonwealth.' Constitution of

THE INDIANS.

DEAR FRIEND:—Once have I spoken—again I ask to be heard. I am overwhelmed with a view of the injustice of my country to the suf-fering Indians! The voice of our brother's blood, crying from the ground,' has come up as a memorial before me. I need not recur to the early settlement of our country, I need not trace the duplicity and fraud, with which our government and people have continued to oppress, to harrass, and exterminate these rightful inheritors of our soil. Their history is before the world. And it is a melancholy reflection, that whole nations, powerful tribes of Indians, have gone down into forgetfulness, have become extinct, annihilated, before the oppressions of 'the white men.' Was there anything which rendered it impossible for them to have remained with us, partakers of the rich bounties and blessings of Heaven? We have heard much of the cruelties of the Indian. Who was the aggressor Never was there before this nation a subject fraught with such immediate consequences to a portion of our fellow-beings, as is this of the Cherokee Indians.

Passing over the condition of the peeled and

scattered tribes among us, and the harrassed

state of those upon our western frontiers, allow me briefly to allude to the distressing circumstances attending some of these nations. Already has our government expended an immense amount of treasure and of blood, in a harrassing and extirminating warfare with the Seminoles. And what was the cause of their hostility? Our countrymen demanded of them their soil, which, when they were unwilling to give, by force or by fraud, was sought to be obtained. Pretending that some of their number were fugitives from justice, when they had fled from the strong arm of oppression, to find freedom and safety with their more humane and hospitable brethren of the wilderness, our people de-manded them and their children, to make them our country's slaves. Driven to desperation, they sought the security of their own lives, by taking those of our fellow-countrymen. It has eloquently been said, we have solved the great problem, 'Can the Indian weep?' When the last effective blow was struck, and they looked for the last time upon the graves of their ancestors, aged men and stern warriors, untaught to shed the tear of grief, 'placed their hands upon their faces and wept like children.' In the win-ter of 1836, 17,000 of the Creek Indians were removed beyond the Mississippi by contractors, who, it would seem, cared not so much for the convenience and lives of the Indians, as for the gold of the government. They were driven in an inclement season of the year, poorly fed, poorly clothed, and their naked feet left footprints of blood upon the frozen soil; while the aged, the infirm, and the sick, were left by the way-side, and in the wilderness to die. In the summer of 1837, 600 Indians were transported up the Mississippi, on a vessel which was considered unfit for any other purpose. By an explosion of its boilers, 300 of them were made the victims of sudden death, and their survivors left to lament their loss.

And who are these Cherokees, who have

come before our country and the world with their affecting 'Appeal?' That document for itself can answer. There have they erected a monument to the injustice of our country, which will remain through coming time. They are the civilized remnants of a once powerful nation. They have built houses; they have planted fields; they have erected school-houses and places of worship. Many of them have embraced the Christian's hope; and 'after their manner, so worship they the God of our fathers.' All this has not secured to them the rights of men. They must, almost unremunerated, be driven from their congenial soil into an uncultivated region; there to resume the habits of savage life, and thence again, when it shall suit the cupidity of our government, if they do not miserably perish, to be removed still farther into the wilderness.

How eloquently appropriate were some of the replies of the Seneca Chiefs, in the year 1790 to George Washington, on a similar, but far less distressing occasion! 'Father,—You have said that we were in your hand, and that by closing it you could crush us to nothing. Are you ther determined to crush us? Before you determine a measure so unjust, look up to God, who made us as well as you. We hope he will not permit you to destroy the whole of our nation. Father, -We will not conceal from you, that the great God and not men has preserved the Corn Plant from the hands of his own nation. For they ask continually, Where is the land on which our children and their children after them, are to lie down upon? He is silent, for he has nothing to-answer. When the sun goes down, he opens his heart before God; and earlier than the sun appears upon the hills, he gives thanks for his protection during the night; for he feels that among men. become desperate by the injuries they su it is God only that can preserve him. He loves peace, and all he had in store he has given to those who have been robbed by your people, lest they should plunder the innocent to repay themselves. Father! Innocent men of our na-tion are killed, one after another, and of our best families; but none of your people who have committed these murders have been punished. These are to us very great things; we know you are very strong, and we have heard that you are wise; we shall wait to hear your an-

swer, that we may know you are just.'

It is known that the agents of our government, failing to induce the Cherokee nation to sign away its right to the soil of its ancestors, framed a treaty, and bribed a few of these Indi-ans to acknowledge the spurious contract. This the government has determined to consider binding upon them, while almost the entire peo-ple have twice solemnly protested against the validity of that instrument, and, under former treaties, ineffectually prayed for protection. Being oppressed by the people around them, and knowing they can neither safely remain, nor without endorse. nor, without endangering their lives, be removed by Government, more than 15,600 of them have come a third and last time to their only have come a third and last time to their only earthly tribunal, again to protest against the en-forcement of that unjust treaty; again, in the name of justice and humanity, before the world, and in the presence of the Supreme Ruler of the universe, to ask protection. Their urgent request has been again coldly rejected, in the of our most solemn treaties with them. And these sufferers, when even upon their own soil, they can no longer find a resting place soil, they can no longer find a resting place for the soles of their feet, still hoping against hope, still trusting in the justice of this nation, still confiding in the righteousness of their cause, still relying upon the Divine Arm for deliverance and protection, these nearly 18,000 men, women, and children, have lingered around the result of their fathers unresistingly to sufthe graves of their fathers, unresistingly to suf-fer or to die! But the vials of this nation's wrath are not yet fully poured out upon them. It is written on the records of our country with a pen of iron, and might I not add with the Indian's blood, and it will not be erased, that their lives shall be the forfeit if they will not submit?
Already garrisons are stationed, and troops

ve; who was i

Alabama, another accurate observae system. His inul remembrance of
slavery made his feet accordance of
es and to different
ell as those stateconfirmation of the
tron. ohn G. Whitties, of

igo a citizen of Al-s made to him by d every reason to of slavery in that mar 30. RM. price 12 1-2 cents, re from the grave-composed in eight ereaved family, by nt, Rev. Jonathan sale of this work

for all the publica-ry Seciety. The issued, in an ea-the most popular e engaged as regu-Quarterly, Human delivered from the a any quantity, is march 1.

AVE. by Blair, and hot of Man, by Cowley. Just published by Levents. \$1,00 March 1.

You perceive

PHILANTHROPOS:

What fearful forebodings, what

Stirring thoughts, tersely and energetically ex-

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, N. H., June 2, 1838.

Bro. Garrison :- If it be true that rightwous-

gloomy anticipations have filled the souls of the

philanthropists upon both continents, who baged that from Columbia should emanate a hely in-

fluence, which, growing brighter and brightes as

t progressed, should never be extinguished an-

il it had purged the darkest recesses of heath-

nism from pollution, and rendered this beauti-

'ul creation a meet temple for the great I AM.

the Puritans upon the altar of Liberty, has been

sacrilegiously wrested from its appropriate pilere.

up, from our midst, a cloud of smoke which has

stupefied and benumbed the delicate and well

were quickened, and the warm current of life

they be united in one mighty peal, nothing; could better describe, than the bold delineation

'A shout that tore hell's concave, and beyond

Whenever, for the last ten years, from the

slation, the warning voice has been heard. ut-

Frighted the reign of Chaos and old Night.

and been harled with ruffian violence

the rude hand of tyranny and oppression,

But this pure and etherial fire, kindle & by

pressed .- Ed. Lib.

quartered amongst them, while a powerful army is in motion to enforce the conditions of that faithless contract, and take possession of their country. And it may be, that while we are country. And it may be, that while we are pleading for them, our countrymen are conducting the fearful work of extirmination and of death. Can there be found in the annals of the world, more than a parallel of this high-handed injustice and cruelty? Under a view of these appalling facts, can Abolitionists—can Christians innocently remain silent? While they do not force them; 'sable brethen' in bonds, have not forget their 'sable brethren' in bonds, have not their red brethren claims upon their sympathies? Ought they not to speak into the ear of this Republic in language it would hear, and more forcibly appeal to their fellow countrymen on hese highly injured and too much neglected children of our great Parent; that if possible, they may mitigate the sufferings of the oppressed remnants of the Indian race, and yet a little longer, stay the uplifted arm of justice, which is fearfully impending over our highly

favored, but greatly erring country?
I ask thy indulgence. My heart is full. I I ask thy indulgence. have remembered the treaty of William Penn with the Indians; of which Voltaire justly said, It was the only one that was not ratified by an oath, and was never broken,' but was to remain with binding force, so long as the sun and the moon should endure; and is still written, though not upon parchment, far more enduringly, in the living hearts of them and us. This was his beautiful and appropriate language. This the only great binding oath of that instrument.

I will not call you children; for parents sometimes whip their children. I will not call you brothers; for brothers sometimes quarrel. But I will call you, bone of my bone, and flesh for the great God made both us of my flesh : and you.' I have not forgotten, that our forefathers, driven from their homes by the strong arm of persecution, a by-word and a proverb among the nations of the earth, sought, over the waters of the ocean, an asylum in this western world. I have not forgotten, that the ancestors of these suffering people most hospitably threw open to us the doors of their wilderness; granting that protection we could not find under the government of a Christian king: entertained us as strangers from another world, who, under the guidance of the ministering angel of peace, had come to mingle with, and to bless them. And it cannot be, that when we have been taken up from the prison-houses, and have come to sit with honor among the nations, we should forget any of our suffering brethren, still confined in the prisons of affliction, or in the hopeless dungeons of despair. What would a Woolman—what would a Benezet—what would the Founder and Lawgiver of Pennsylvania say, were they survivors to witness the injuries heaped upon their 'red brethren!'
To see this brand of INFAMY, still standing out on the FOREHEAD of this GUILTY NATION in the face of the whole civilized world! But the dead cannot speak!' and, as the representatives of these great and good men, are we bound to plead the sufferer's cause. Others may be silent—we should speak; that, when this Republic shall be visited for its sins, we guiltless of the blood of these innocent We must speak-that we may redeem the pledge, made by our fathers, to them before the world, that we would remain the friends of the Indian while the sun and the moon should We will speak-that when they shall be driven wanderers into the wilderness, they may there be cheered and sustained, in their sufferings and their exile, by the prayers and sympathies of the followers of William Penn Thine for the oppressed,

A FRIEND.

An excellent looking-glass for a certain class of moral philosophers. Come hither, ye hair-splitting sophists, ye cool, prudent, judicious, calculating expediency-men, and see a reflection of your moral features. Ed. Lib.

A MEASURE OF EXPEDIENCY.

Mr. GARRISON :- Believing that you are moved by a truly philanthropic spirit, and that you have sufficient liberality withal, to grant those a hearing who may chance to disagree with you in some of your principles. I ask the privilege, through the columns of your paper, o. calling the attention of the community to a subject which has lately presented itself to my mind, and which, I think, cannot fail to meet with the attention it deserves from the philan-thropic of our land. From what I know o. your principles, I cannot suppose that you will do much to advance my project; but may I not indulge the hope that you will at least refrain from any strictures which may discourage or disincline those who might otherwise be favorably disposed to it. Let not the difference in iples blind you to the merits of the proposed philanthropic enterprise.

And allow me to state in the outset, in order

to guard against misapprehension, that I am no pro-slavery man. I abominate slavery. I hate were never necessary; from my heart I do.— But when our lot falls upon such evil times, and in such a state of society, that it is obviously for the benefit of all parties, that some should reduced to slavery, what would you have us do? Disregard the interests of all? March blindly forward in pursuit of a shadow-or of something you cannot see at all, and in the face and eyes of acknowledged expediency? I am aware that you are the advocate of this absurd doctrine; and herein lies your great errorherein the people do not agree with you. You seem to derive your principles of action from some other rule than the simple and long established one, of 'the greatest good of the greatest You would overlook a measure of the highest expediency, if it chanced to contain a single wrong element, or form ever so slight an angle with the direct line of your moral code. You attempt to balance, and even think to weigh down substantial gold and silver, by such shadowy, unsubstantial things as truth and justice. Do not understand me to speak against truth and justice. They are very good in their places, and ought to be more regarded than they are. But when they are permitted to usurp the place of policy, to push aside expediency and the greatest good of the greatest number, common sense teaches, does it not, that they are clearly out of their place? This disregard of expediency is the fundamental error in all your doctrines-the unsound core at the centre of your writings. While you cling to it, the peowill not go with you. They have too much faith in things outward and real-things that they can see and handle and taste, to exchange their good old doctrine of expediency, for your new-fangled one, of Fiat justitia, ruat calum. Now if you could renounce your strong faith in such invisible things as truth and justice, or exchange it for faith in the solid products of the earth—the real benefits of life, I think you would favor the project herein recommended

You must be aware, sir, that emigrants from Ireland have been pouring into our free country for the last ten years, at such a rate, that we are now literally flooded with Irish population. You must know, too, that many of them are miserably destitute and vicious-and that multitudes are to be found in our jails and poor-It has long been a subject of deep and fearful interest with the patriotic of our and the friends of humanity and good order, to determine how the rapid increase of this class of population could best be checked, and how the existing portion among us could be best disposed ef. A plan has lately suggested itself to my mind, which I think perfectly practicable; and mobs, we should have comparatively none less suspense and painful anxiety, did all lovers of the mome but by gentlemen.

has never been proposed before. It may have been; if so, I have not seen it. The plan I have to recommend is this. That the legislatures of the several States enact laws whereby all the Irish in our land, or all who have any Irish blood in them derired through their mothers, be reduced at once to slavery. Do not think from this proposition that I am friendly to slavery. By no means. As I told you before, it above slavery from my inmost soul. But circle the disposed of in the manner deemed ceredient be disposed of in the manner deemed ceredient. I abhor slavery from my inmost soul. But cir-cumstances seem not only to justify, but to call for this measure. We ought, as philanthropists, missortune to these sew, that they fall within to adopt it. For just examine the project in the proscribed class. But may not a State rethe light of expediency;—this is the great test quire a few of her citizens to suffer to promote you know:—and you will perceive, I think, that the greater good of all? Has she not the right there are many obvious advantages attending to enslave, when the good of society demands it, it:—and other good reasons besides.

The greater good of a society demands it, as she has to take the lives of her citizens for We know these people are here among us; the public good? Certainly no one will deny

and they are what they are. To 'colonize' this, but those—yourself perhaps among the them. or send them back to their father-land, number—who profess to derive right from may doubtless seem to many as the most be-something clse than expediency; and who nevolent and christian-like method of disposing would therefore take from government all right f them. But this, it will be readily perceived, or power of passing the most expedient law, if would be attended with immense expense to a single unrighteous element could be pointed our country—so great as to render it impracti- out in it. Government thus abridged of its inable; and then the Irish themselves would not herent rights, would be a mere ghost of a gove much benefitted, so crowded is the popula-ion of the Emerald Isle already. They must and barbarism. With those who hold the &tion of the Emerald Isle already. They must and barbarism. With those who hold the Ganter remain among us. This being necessary, I hope to show, by the light of expediency, not make right, I shall not argue. This right that our government ought to reduce them at to enslave the unexceptionable portion under

consideration, becomes plainer from its necessity.

1. First, it is manifest that the States have a For who should determine, or how could it be right to enact such a law. Most undoubtedly. determined, what degree of intelligence and se-Has not a free country the right to enact such finement is exempt from slavery? aws as are expedient? Surely no one but sessed the requisite degree? rourself, or they who adopt your ultra code of would be impossible to draw the line. And to make a distinction based on any amount of that a free State has a perfect right to enslave any property, possessed, would, if not so difficult, any portion of its legislators, such policy is deemed expedient. Then, a fortiori, has she the right to enslave those who came, or whose ancestors

I think if this project could be presented to to enslave those who came, or whose ancestors ame from a foreign land. And not only has she the right, but it seems equally plain that it has too much of expediency to recommend it. expediency not to be immediately adopted. If it be expedis her duty to do so, whenever th of the measure can be demonstrated. The right ent, as I think has been clearly shown, is it not and the duty are plainly correlative, and both the duty of our State governments to adopt it? coincident with the right of enacting laws to If they can thereby improve their own condition promote 'the greatest good of the greatest and the condition of the Irish, are they not seemed to do it, just as much as our Southern brethren are

2. The right of our free States to pass the to continue their system of negro slavery? No roposed enactment being admitted, I proceed one can reject the project, who has any faith o show its expediency;—the duty follows of in the visible realities of life, and is not whally ourse. And the first obvious advantage of this reckless of his own and his country's interests neasure that strikes me, is the remedy it would and of the great principles of human governring to the crying evil of imigration. I think ment. Let the wise, the philanthropic and paave the good effect to keep triotic of our land, weigh the subject rom our shores all the sons of Erin, and drive And if they think expediency a good and suffic rom among us many that are now here; -the lient basis on which to rest the question of the aw leaving it optional with them either to de- continuance of slavery at the Se part or be enslaved ;-for even the most degrad- be consistent, and show their philanthrogs by ed of them would not probably relish the idea of espousing the expedient measure above proecoming slaves. Thus our country would be posed. relieved of a great and oppressive burden, and the danger to the morals, institutions and liberties of our free land, so justly apprehended from the increasing tide of population, would be efa. Further, consider what a source of reve-

ue to our country, this measure presents. I am aware that this is an argument which you will not appreciate. You cannot. You have ness and equity are the stability of a nazion, upon the verge of what a tremendous pre-expiceno faith in the substantial treasures of life-in solid gold. But the people have. And I am have we been tottering, and how slight a soncussion was necessary to 'send us thundering ure that this argument will have its due infludown to ruin.' ence with them; especially at the present time, when every body wants capital. Now in some of our towns there are more than one hundred Irish families. And I should think, though I have no data which will allow me to be positive, that in many of the States, they would average at least ten families to each town, and five persons to a family. And allowing them to be worth \$500.00 each—a moderate estimate a capital of \$25,000,00 in Irish slaves would at once be placed at the disposal of every town in the country. And allowing an increase of only five slaves a year from these ten families, at the price fixed above, we should have from this ource alone, an annual income of \$2,500,00 to face of our fair heritage, scattering devastation each town-a sum sufficient to support all our and ruin throughout our borders, and sending public schools. Then if they were placed un-der smart masters, the value of their labor above refined sensibility of the people. And was there no cause for plarm? Was there no asthe cost of their maintenance, would afford a revenue more than sufficient to pay the salaries signable reason why the pulses of thousands of our ministers, and defray the expenses of the civil list. Thus it is plain that in a few years, every, or almost every man among us, would returned to the citadel of vitality with a swifter flow, and the hearts of many swelled and throbbed with mingled grief and indignation, as they prince. There might arise in some minds, a question thoughtfully contemplated the portentous and

to the manner of distributing or dis ing sins reply, which, had they voice, and candel these slaves. I would recommend that this be left with the county commissioners, or with a committee appointed by each town for the purpose. This committee would be able to appoint of that terrific clamor, upsent by Satan's beet, masters, 'who could get the most out of the from the pencil of Milton: slaves at the least expense,' and the masters should be required to render to them annually, an exact account of their proceeds. There would be no public expense, you perceive, save, pulpit, from the press, or from the walls of legin the small item of whips, stocks, thumb-screws, and a few other such necessary concomitants of tering, with prophetic tongue, the voice of re-our system;—for we have plenty of land to cul-monstrance against the misshapen harpies of tering, with prophetic tongue, the voice of reivate-much more than is now well tended. injunity, which, unrebuked and unabashed, have made their dens among us, from whence they

4. Again, look at the benefit of this measure to he Irish themselves. And this is what, I sally forth at mid-day to gnaw at the vitals of think, as philanthropists and republicans, we the republic, and to emit their noisome breath ought mainly to consider. The interests of the to poison and corrupt the moral atmosphere, oor Irish have too long already been overlook- whether coming in accents 'sweet as aragels d by our government: and much as I abomi- use,' or in tones as terrifying and startling as nate slavery in the abstract. I cannot refrain the crash of the wild tornado, the cry has unirom urging strongly, a measure which cannot formly been, 'Away with these croaking smthfail to commend itself to every benevolent mind sayers, these birds of ill omen.' by its near alliance to the best interests of this this demoniacal spirit, unceasing in its efforts to reglected class, as well as to those of our be- suppress the right of speech, the liberty of the oved country. The Irish themselves may not press, so rapidly spreading and insinuating itprobably will not be able at once to perceive self into our strong holds of moral truth and rectitude, threatening to encircle the body politiselves. Why should they? They are most of ic in its horrid folds, told us that the imps of them very ignorant and vicious, and think that despotism were abroad? Have not the gales freedom is a mighty fine thing, because it af which have swept from the south to fan our fords them a better opportunity for vicious in-dulgence. And very many of them having their dark designs? Have not the sons of the never enjoyed the luxury of decent food, cloth-pilgrims snuffed in at every breath, an air roning and lodging, do not know how to appreciate taminated by the vile minions of tyranny 2—them. So it is clear that their feelings are not Have not the dwellers upon the very soil 'witareto be taken as the test by which to decide the rolled the storm of Freedom's war' been sinking point now under consideration. They are too into a lethargy which tended to political death gnorant to know what is for their own interest, Have not the fine spun speeches and wire drawn are mere creatures of impulse, and would as theories of the enemies of equal rights, been decide against as for their own good. lulling us into a false security, from which, yen-It would be unjust as well as inexpedient, therefore, to leave the decision of the question to them. It can be rightly decided, like all other great tate this Union, as it were with the giga tice questions of state policy, only by wise and tossings of an earthquake, let the hoarse uprour learned men—men of enlarged minds, who can of craven and cowardly mobs as they have distake in at one glance the whole field of human turbed the silence of the night, carrying dismay and consternation to timid hearts, and, in one nterests and political economy.

Now, Sir, look at our Irish population. A instance, 'unloosing the silver cord' which binds small fraction of it perhaps, respectable, educat-ed, refined. A much larger, in our jails and flames lighted by Vandal torches, glaring hornpoor-houses. And the largest of all, intemper-ate, vicious, miserably fed, clothed and lodged. Many of them really suffer for want of food and shalles in the halls of justice, that have shalles. shelter. They are indolent, saucy, turbulent, preaching of him who ministers at the altar, and the chief disturbers of public order and with the price of innocent blood in his hands. good morals. They are really as ur fit to have let the frantic screams of an American citizen he care of themselves, and to go at large, as writhing under the bloody scourge of lynch law. They let the despicable inefficiency of the municipal the lions and tigers ' of a 'menagerie.' ught to be caged—chained—reduced to slavery, authorities in our cities, let the dying groans of Their own good not less than that of society demands it. For there they would all be taken send back the soul-harrowing response. from our jails, compelled to work, and comfort-from our jails, compelled to work, and comfort-ably clothed, fed and lodged. And cases of ac-truths upon every observer. They were the Incontrovertible facts have urged home these tual suffering, which are now so frequent, would agonizing struggles of a giant, starting back, then be as rare as they are among the black horror stricken, from a dreadful abyss. Upon slaves at the south. And as to public brawls, the issue, life was staked. With what breathof the common weal await the result! What a

O! hasten it in mercy. Heaven!

In solid phalanx they now move on to victory. the enchantment, which would have enabled ceived to be an error of opinion on the part of Who, single-handed and alone, not throwing the above explanation, that it may be distinctly the gauntlet of defiance at the feet of any one, understood that in advocating women's rights but with all meekness and humility, leaped into we are identifying ourselves with no particular the deadly breach, and not with the murderous religious denomination. veapons of carnage, but with arguments based upon eternal truth; a nobler and more efficient tions or Societies, Anti-Slavery or any other, artillery than that in the hands of the bloody that the question of woman's warrior, have beaten back a host of invaders, settled. Each woman must decide her own, eady to defile our sanctuaries. It has not been without deep emotion, in these

rising of this day-star and its progress to its me- her own convictions of duty, and who relies ridian splendor has been watched. And who under God, on her own strength, will find an could expect that warm-hearted and chivalrous antidote in her bosom to all the oppressions to would long refrain from co-operating for which the passions, prejudices or ignorance of e advancement of this sublime, this god-like the other sex can subject her. terprise? Although the iron heel has been nised to crush their noble aspirations to relieve ose that are bound, in other institutions, it has feated its own plans, and raised up mighty nampions to plead for the dumb. But, thank which I find it stated by a correspondent of that caven, as ye: we are untrammeled by such paper, that the small number of names affixed to the Protest against the action of the Convenrive us of the privilege of thinking our own tion admitting women, arose from the fact that oughts, nor monkish edict to prohibit the dis- a great many of the members had gone home ussion of great moral questions. A precious hoot from the tree of Liberty has sprung up mongst us. To nourish and cherish it, is our nstant care, and we often assemble under the formed that at the first session of ade of its spreading boughs to concert and tion, and when probably nearly all the members nature those plans, by which, with Jehovah as were in attendance, the vote admitting woour helper, we hope to roll back into its proper men was passed. Of course, any one not present hannel the tide of popular sentiment in this at that time, who felt aggrieved by this vote. State, over which now the genius of slavery could have requested some person to move a resides :- and to offer our rine of Universal Emancipation. Our socie- ceedings as he saw fit. It pertained to the dis-is flourishing, and is invaluable as the means satisfied, not the satisfied party to bring the mat-

y the government of this College. Although awing before them the example of institutions, those officers had refused to admit a colored men'ssins.' Until they do this, notwithstanding American citizen, they were not swayed by so all intimations to the contrary, I think we may ameful a precedent. Dartmouth, we have such an one, whom we are ber of the Convention a participant in all the roud to designate by the title of brother, and 'sin' and 'shame' that may be found to be connected with the fact, that in 1838, the N. E. A. rness, to whom we are not ashamed to extend S. Convention did actually allow women to take hand of christian sympathy and fellowship, seats with them, and what is still more wonderful, How unlike the tyrannical inquisition in other did permit a woman to join in requesting ecclesiminaries that might be mentioned. And shall astical bodies to say slaveholding was sin! ey not be sustained in such praiseworthy untain is pure, may not the streams which and mark out, and in the mingled compound of

it the flames which are now partially quenchunder the smouldering ruins of Pennsylva-Hall, shall soon burst forth with resplendent stre, to dispel error from every freeman .onsigning its interests and advocates to the true as its coming. are of Israel's shepherd, who never slumbers or sleeps, We are yours truly, FRATER.

Exactly to the point .- Ed. Lib.

June 3, and addressed by J. G. WHITTIER to wealth. That they are at variance abke with

nan, a passage occurs, on which I wish to of- the dictates of Natural Religion, and therefore fer a few remarks to your readers. It is as fol- wholly indefensible, I am fully satisfied :- and Thus has closed the New-England Convention. future day submit to the consideration of your readers. At present, however, I must restrict

readily concede, that it is wholly out of the phere of an Anti-Slavery Convention to take his fellow?' Indeed, we rarely see a paragraph ccurred in the recent N. E. Convention on ad- small capitals, or capitals. Now of this I committing women to membership, the general plain, as sophistical; for his doctrines are stripquestion as to the comparative equality of the ped of more than one half of their plausibility sexes, was even partially mooted. But I conend, that the simple motion that women should ly interpreted, and the real question fairly pre-e allowed to become members of that Conven- sented. The question, Mr. Editor, really is, as tion, was one that might with the utmost propriety be brought forward, and that of course, 'Have the individual and society a right to dee men who voted on it, whether pro or con, fend themselves against the wrong doer?'

The following illustration may perhaps explain my meaning. Suppose a Temperance Convention held in the city of Boston, should vote to admit as members all who unite in the the reader and auditor may know what they afbservance of the pledge to refrain from all in- firm, and what they deny, when they embrace oxicating drink; and suppose that in virtue of his views. And if he refuse to comply with this vote, a large number of colored men should this very reasonable request, let his opponents claim seats in the Convention. A portion of the in debate supply the omission and disabuse the white members object; they state that the cir- auditory, as I have endeavored by this hasty sumstance is unusual, almost unprecedented; note to disabuse your readers. that they consider the measure exceedingly rash and ill-judged; that they do not approve of mixing white and colored people together; and that, moreover, if these people are admitted, they may speak, and act, and serve upon committees, and thus subject the temperance cause to unnecessary reproach and odium;—they two questions may plausibly state that it will be considered as an anti-slavery affair, and that people who have formerly been with them, heart and hand, will

formerly been with them, heart and hand, will be offended and quit, when they see efforts made to drag along another cause in conjunction with that of temperance.

Now may not the other party bring forward their reasons why colored men should be admitted to their Convention? May they not declare their conviction of the flagrant wrong that would be involved in a refusal? May they not bear testimony to the moral and intellectual worth of the colored race? And all without being justly liable to the charge of holding discussions as foreign to the objects of their meeting, as discussions concerning animal magnetism or the Mormon Bible would be? I must confess, it seems to me highly 'appropriate that a Convention of any sort, should decide who shall become its members and who not.

measure of its honor abroad?

II. Does not slavery dishonor this land in the eyes of the whole civilized world?

The answer to the first question has always been that the honor and enduring prosperity of a nation go hand in hand. The second proposition may be denied by the proslavery partizen, but must be mournfully assented to by any one who has recently crossed the Atlantic. Europe is a continent of abolitonists. Our adherence to slavery, and the tortures and murders and burnings with shame. The fame of our limb has gradually decayed. 'The fip of her honor is low in the dust.'

When, in the recent commercial embarrassments, the journals of England were doubting the faith of our merchants, was it not a sign of our degradation? And now ask what have many of our increhants gained the total proposition of any sort, should decide who shall become its members and who not.

grateful relief was it to their aching hearts, While writing on this subject, permit me when a few master spirits, stepping out from to allude to another circumstance. As Mr. the rushing current, which was sweeping them Johnson's motion was accepted unanimously. to the vortex of desolation, jeoparding all earth-ly tranquility, and life itself, unfurled, in the sight of a scoffing and jeering world, the glo-the Convention half a dozen members of the rious banner of Freedom, upon whose summit Society of Friends, I trust that the imputation proudly sat the noble bird of love, holding in its of sectarianism will not rest upon the Conventional the lower beak the olive branch of peace, and having for tion in consequence of the vote. I honor the its motto, 'Our country is the world, our coun- Society of Friends, for having recognized the trymen are all mankind.' Their hosts have rights of women as fully as they have done, but een marshalled, and multitudes are flocking to I protest against the assumption that the spirit enlist under the standard of equal right, upon in relation to this question that is becoming which is written, 'Liberty to the captive.' The more and more rife in New-Eugland, is part or deep-toned tocsin has pealed forth its warnings, and the watch-word,

'The hour of Freedom! come it must—

The hour of Freedom! simply allude to this, to show that however ill has animated every bosom for the holy conflict. judged, or sinful or shameful the conduct of the Convention might be, it was not at least, sectawe not owe to those, who have dissolved rian. I wished merely to point out what I conthe wily foe to have plunged the glittering steel Brother Whittier, but as the opportunity was heart of mangled, bleeding America! presented to me, I have thought it best to make

w. 26. 6. Winger

After all, it is not by the action of Convenand the aggregate of the decisions will deter whole question. The woman who mote shades, dedicated to Academus, that the thinks and judges for herself, who acts upon

A MIMBER OF THE CONVENTION.

Since writing the above, I have accidentally met with a number of the Boston Recorder, in oblations at the re-consideration at as early a period of the prowhich our individual endeavors are concenter forward, but they omitted to do this till just before the close of the Convention. I presume ed to one burning focus.

In concluding, we cannot refrain from an alusion to the noble and independent stand taken to the vote, can, through the Liberator, com-Within the halls of be at liberty to consider each and every mem-

Ah, it is little marvel that with a few glorieeds? The call is imperative upon the friends ous exceptions, the clergy of New England freedom to uphold them. A discerning pubstand by so coldly while the claims of humanity c are now making a favorable decision in their and immortality are, in effect, denied to two chalf, and there is now a prospect that in comng years we shall be straitened unless our bor- the South : hear their language when women rs are enlarged. To the retreats of science are found laboring in any other field and in any we look for our future legislators, and if the other manner than those which they prescribe sue thence 'make glad the city of our God'? sneer, and scorn, and false reasoning a spirit is We should not have written in such a strain, discovered that would deny these claims to one then the sky is overcast with lowering clouds. half of the human family rather than that their make glad the city of our God '? sneer, and scorn, and false reasoning, a ere we not persuaded that a cause which has false and arrogant assumptions of power should totter. But let not Truth falter for this,

'The Eternal years of God are hers;'

and as each one silently rolls forward, the fact that it will bring help and comfort and finally deliverance to all classes of the oppressed, is a

DOCTRINES OF H. C. WRIGHT MR. EDITOR :

I regret that I have not, at this moment, leis-RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN ANTI-SLAVERY CON- ure to treat at length of the doctrines which our RLY STATED. esteemed friend, HENRY C. WRIGHT is so zeal. In a very interesting communication, dated ously disseminating throughout this Commonthe temporary editor of the Pennsylvania Free- the principles of the New Testament and with some of my reasons for this opinion. I may at a Thus has closed the New-England Convention. The last day's discussion, (referring to the debate on admitting women as members of the Convention,) whatever may have been the intrinsic merit of the question at issue, had, in my opinion, nothing to do with the professed object of the Convention—and a discussion of the merits of animal magnetism, or of the Mormon Bible, would have been quite as appropriate.'

Ituate day sumint to the constitution of your readers. At present, however, I must restrict myself to an exposure of the sophistry of this gentleman, in his statement of the question upon which he is at issue with at the least, nine-try-nine of the hundred of his fellow citizens. The reader must have remarked, that Mr. W.

This opinion, I consider entirely erroneous. invariably states the question to be, 'Has man guizance of the different theories advanced, from his pen, in which the phrase 'discretionlative to the rights, duties and situation of wo- ary power' or 'discretionary use of force,' does en, and I regretted that in the debates which not appear in all the prominency of italics, or of the ped of more than one half of their plausibility, might give their reasons for the same, without right of self-defence is the right which Mr. W. being subjected to the censure of wandering denies to us. Let him deny it, say I, and let him disseminate his views as widely as it shall

A CONSERVATIVE.

RETRIBUTION.

II. Does not slavery dishonor this land in the eyes of

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY At the annual meeting of the Essex County A. Society, at Danvers, June 13th and 14th, the follows ersons were chosen officers for the ensuing year

President, Rev. Gardner B. Perry, Brudford Yire Presidents, Ezekiel Hale, Esq. Haverhill, her libbon Williams, Sandy Bay; Isaac Winslow, her eers; Ingalls Kittredge, M. D., Beverly; Christon, obinson, Lynn.

Cor. Secretary, John W. Browne, Esq. Lynn

FRI

OLIV

MR. GA

letters inter

for publicat

place. Con

be directed

Those who

erdings of

vention, will that holy, w to the severa land, beseed

against slave

the Convent Kelley, of I and a wom worth. Wh

veation, ther dividuals, (no

procure its favor of this

morial was t

that it was

good, for an

in the mann adoption of

sisted in pre

it was adopte

of the Conv

ecclesiastical

to show its t

light the fee

to adopt it.

be explained

of the Rhod

find in the C

furnished for

mings. No

understand t

rogance,' pre

invite partie

Rec. Secretary, Ben. V. Browne, Esq. Lynn,
Rec. Secretary, Rev. Chas. T. Torrey of Salem.
Executive Committee, Wm. B. Dodge, Salem, Wn.
Bassett, Lynn; Thomas Wooldridge, Mathlebaed,
Jesse Putnam, Danvers; Dyer H. Sanborn, Sanbor

Treasurer, Abner Sanger, Danvers. Auditor of Accounts, Wm. Chase, Salem.

The meetings were continued two days, and a very of measures adopted to promote the car unty. It was resolved, that the County's ome responsible to the State Society, for its on of the funds to be raised, the ensuing year. nd pay its own agents, and in short, do the the County, leaving the State Society to ex plan of action, proposed by the State Socie mmended to the same societies for adoption. acticable. That portion of the plan relating to Societies was adopted with some reservat ought that in some towns, the plan of quaries take but one effort for the year, aside from ollections. The Executive Committee were instructed to role

ish the proceedings of the Society in the county paper -as affording more general access to the public and -as anothing index g it is the wise, to prepare an address of the citizens of the county, who feel for the slave, he most important topics acted upon at the ann eeting. This address, etc. will be sent you, at a fe ure time. Messrs, Jones of Philadelphia, Phelps, St. Clair, 21,1

ole of Boston, and Ray and Remond of New-York, by their remarks and suggestions, added much to the in The next Quarterly meeting will be held in Andorse

outh Parish, on the 2nd Wednesday (12th) of Septem er, to continue two days.

The following Resolutions of general interests dopted, most of them, after animated and interest

SLAVEHOLDING TENDER MERCIES CRUIT.

1. Resolved, That the principle of slavery, a ircumstances, is essentially and eternally erroductive in practice of nothing but evil be master and slave. That in fact, 'cruelty and kindness the exception,' in the treat claves of this country; and that kind treat t exists, though it may mitigate the evil.

2. Resolved, in the language of a Judge of the preme Court of the U. S. that "the right of primules from the very nature and institutions of the an government: and that it is impossible it as the denied, until the spirit of liberty has whally seared, and the people have become so service passed, as to be unfit to exercise any of the predictions.

Resolved, That this right of petition, red, is now trampled upon, by the Congress; and the servants of the people; but that were rtheless continue to exercise this, our under from year to year, and in the mean time wa to the people themselves, against the wrangs of the servants, not doubting that the appeal will be fairly encessful.

4. Resolved, That the slace trade corried on leton his country and Texas is a branch of the foreign and rade, and should therefore be regarded and treately the people and government of this country and the ilized world, as ribacy; and that effectual measure for its immediate abolition should be adopted and ag-ordusty prosecuted by the government of the United States.
5. Resolved, That it be recommended to our frenis

o petition Congress for the immediate abolition of the letestable trade in American citizens. ATH OF JULY, AND IST OF AUGUST.

6. Resolutions were adopted, recommending to on friends to hold meetings on these days; obtain address s where practicable, and if not, to have meetings la discussion or prayer. WEST-INDIES. THOME AND KIMBALL.

7 & 8. Resolutions, declaring that the act on of lar padoes and other West-India Islands, in freeing the apprentices, was confirmation from slaveholders elves in favor of immediate emancipation; and a to the 'timid and doubtful,' nav. to the 'most so cal,' absolute demonstration of the safety and gam ness of immediate emancipation, were unanum adopted.

CHRISTIANITY AND ITS PROFESSORS. 9. Resolved, That as we read the Christian Sen then to do thus; and conseque as true to his christian profession whether it is safe to do right, and the

ause it is his duty, but because it is 10. Resolved, That all professed of ecially ministers of the Gospel, at that all slavery to be a sin, but refuse to n the ear of the So virtually declare, that if they themsel f the sin of slaveholding, they pportunity for repentance and reformation

PENNSYLVANIA HALL ON FIRE!

11. Resolved, That in the recent dest 'ennsylvania Hall by a furious and reckle ave an alarming evidence of the extent of f the spirit of slavery upon the freedom of n zens, which loudly calls upon us to mainta of free discussion given us by our God, and by the Constitution of this Union; and that convincing us that the north have nothing slavery, it but shows how closely connect own rights with those of the slave, and that is are trampled upon, our own are read John Swift, mayor of Philadelphia, on the luded to, as superlatively mean and conte base bowing of the knee to the dark spirit and that when we contrast it with the

—and that when we contrais it with interests.

Rither, we can but pity and condemn the the fearless and impartial course pursued by merits the approbation of every lover of freedo 13. Resolved, That Liberty should be defen and where it is assailed; and therefore we friends of the slave and the lovers of their contraints. hasten to rebuild the Hall, larger and more the hefore; and if it be again destroyed which God to forbid) let it be rebuilt again and again as Freedom owns a Son, or free labor can som a de

PREJUDICE. COLORED AMERICAN. The following resolutions were presented by R Mr. Ray of New-York, and very cordially adopted. 14. Resolved, That prejudice against columns in this country, is founded on wrongs,

the peace and interests and feath of the feoresists or, contrary to the philosophy of nature, meaning with the moral law of God, and claims a perpetual buke from every abolitionist in the land.

15. Resolved, That we have seen with pleasure and pride, the successful publication of the 'Consum Autrican' by our colored brethren, and cordially resumend it to the support of every friend of our case.

The Executive Committee have already commended.

series of measures to carry on the work therough and efficiently in every part of the county.

The Emancipator, Lynn Record, Haverhill Garest,

Newburyport Watch-Tower, and other papers of County, are respectfully invited to copy as much a the above as they can.

CHARLES T. TORREY, Rec. Sec.

EXPLANATION WANTED.

EXPLANATION WANTED.

Mr. Garrison:

I am a friend and advocate of peace, and would derstand Christ's precept where he says, Resist evil; literally; but I think, according as that prohas been explained and applied by H. C. Wrant A. E. Grimke, that Christ failed to fulfil by example what he enforced so strongly by precept; (as this cept has been ifflustrated through the columns of yaper, by H. C. W. &c.) John 2. 15. And while had made a scourge of small cards, he droce them allowed the columns of yaper, by my guery is this; how can the above pass.

Now my query is this: how can the above 13 be made to harmonize with the literal exposition of Christ's precept, 'Resist not evit?' I have not had able to get an exposition of the text referred in insordance with the general spirit of Christ's preaches while on earth.

Please explain in your paper, and you will oblige a L. W.

subscriber.

that it was
'after a sto
passage, viz
women to ta
favor of rece
'of the 86 w

were womet Concention. Caucation. Capunged from the to a pa drew up a p the signers. Thurston, o Thurston, o Thors bree most and for sue character of character of the continuation of these obt of these obt of the continuation of the continuation

unanimous independent Committee, ecclesiastic: more in cl quire, in the nal prompt sins, and be Before m proceedings the memori

BRETHERS—
The Fift
The About the Abolition
the abolition
the strong
the strong
the strong
the strong
the perform
t

SOCIETY. County A. S. the following ing year. radford

verhill; Rev inslow, Dan ; Chris of Salem. Salem; Wm. Marblehead

ys, and a varie. cause in the for its proporg year, employ the work, with y to expend its The general iety, was rec. loption, so far as relating to Coun. servation. It is of quarterly subct. These will

ne county papers the public mind epare an address for the slave, on n at the annual ent you, at a fups, St. Clair, and of New-York, by much to the inheld in Andover.

12th) of Septem-

ral interest were d and interesting CRUEL. lavery, under all tions of Republic

ed to our friends nmending to our ; obtain address-

he act on of Baraveholders themtion; and recom nal, as affording the 'most sceptifety and gainful-

Christian Serip-Whatsoever ye e regard no man he first inquires, a does it, not be-safe. hristians, and es-e North, who ad-speak this truth tat 1 reckless mob, we not of the inroads a of northern ci-aintain the right

thing to do with mnected are our d that as long as adered insecure. ficial conduct of ontemptible, 'a pirit of slavery' conduct of Gov. the one, while ed by the other, defended when, the we trust the cir country, will one splendid than (which we pray d again, so long arn a dollar.

sented by Rev. lly adopted. t color, as it ext color, as it exgs, at war with
the people of colre, inconsistent
at perpetual reth pleasure and
Colored Anerordially reconcour cause. ndy commenced

ork thoroughly ty. verhill Gazette, papers of the py as much of Y. Rec. Set. D.

and would unys, Resist not
as that precept
C. Wassarr and
fil by example,
it; (as this preolumns of year
And when he
see them all cur

above passage il exposition of have not been ferred to, in ac-rist's preaching

ou will oblige a he principles and practices of slavery are so well erstood, that your petitioners deem it unnecessary

BOSTON. FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1838. PLIVER JOHNSON, EDITOR PRO. TEM.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Mr. Garrison being in Brooklyn, Conn., all s intended for his private perusal, and not blication, should be directed to him at that Communications for the Liberator should ested to Boston as usual.

CLERICAL ARROGANCE.

who have read the official report of the pro-of the late New England Anti-Slavery Connil recollect that a memorial was adopted by with the design that it should be transmitted gral ecclesiastical associations in New Engsching them to bear their solemn testimony arery. One of the committee appointed by to prepare the memorial, was Anny of Lynn, a member of the Society of Friends, of cultivated mind and great moral When the memorial was presented to the Conare was a strong effort made by several in-(nearly all of them Orthodox clergymen.) to a rejection. Several reasons were urged in It was contended that such a merss uncalled for, as the ecclesiastical bodies of and were fast coming up to their duty; and as improper, and would do more harm than g an anti-slavery Convention to address them namer proposed. But the great objection to the of the memorial was, that a woman had aspreparing it. After a long debate, however, sed by a very large majority. noral was not published with the proceedings

coveration, because it was not in the nature of Mess, but of a private remonstrance to each signl boly by itself; and it was supposed by mes that it ought first to be presented to the cil associations, and brought before the puball in connexion with their proceedings. Ciras have since occurred, however, which render mon not only proper, but necessary, in order is true character, and to exhibit in their proper lings and motives which led the Convent The circumstances to which we allude will ed by the following account of the proceedings Table Island (Cong.) Consociation, which we he Christian Mirror, and which was doubtless for that paper by its editor, Rev. Asa Cum-No one, after perusing it, will be at a loss to and what we mean by the caption, ' Clerical Arprefixed to this article. Clerical Ruffionism thans, have been a more appropriate heading e missed several portions of it, to which we

A negonal from the N. E. Anti-Slavery Convention to give the document a favorable reception e thought it might be as well not to be hasty of the Consociation, said the memorial was or of the Consortation, Sain the Including was in staing, (as it did or implied) that ecclesionistic in New England had borne no testimony against for the R. I. Consocration had already done it, he delegates from Massachusetts alleged, that ral Association of that State had done the same al Assention of that State had done the same successive years. The delegate from New made it appear, that the body which he repail expressed itself very fully and decidedly jeet. The delegate from Maine added, that had more than once received attention from a Conference of that State. If Vermont and had been represented, it is presumed we should a similar testimony respecting the eard a similar testimony respecting the

harches of those States. So much for the manage of the document, emanating with so many from the N. E. A. S. Convention. It by Dr. Tucker, as an objection to its entertaat if ecclessastical bodies were to receive, as, and act upon any and every document of the control of the ry ulfroastituted and irresponsible body, as in son have nuple business to fill up their that doing any part of that for which they seattned and assembled. This objection was be a weight one, by the Doctor's remarks, hit was felt to be by the meeting. ed by one of the corresponding members eal objection in the way.

ris a scriptural objection in the way. De-condition of his ancient people, at a time est degradation, God, when he would express mation of their debasement, says—' As for een are their oppressors, and WOMEN RULL open, would be an aggravation of the miliation. My readers will under ecclesiastical action, proceeded, was compos-of women; and that of the Committee ap prepare it, one was a woman; and rumor when i' at committee reported, and exceptaken to the report, the question was carried the women. A published account of prohibit I have since some account of prowhich I have since seen, makes it appear, as another question, which was thus carried, sommy debate, 56 to 86—or rather refused a 372 a question to reconsider the vote inviting 13ke part in the proceedings. Of the 56 in reconsideration, only one was a woman; while Fromsideration, only one was a woman; white \$\tilde{w}\$ the voted in the negative, a large proportion **Men.' So that, in any event, the women ruled the **Several members desired their names to be alforn the roll, after it was voted to admit wo- **puticipation. As this could not be done, they the potest to be entered on the records. Among **West Countries of the countries of the woman of the countries of the count

this protest, I see the name of Wm of Bangor, technic in the R. I. Consociation, who had a samest for the reception of the memorial, and action as it requested, on learning the of its parents, united at once, in turning the by product from the house, and in obliteratin morels all traces of its entrance. They were and magnanimous enough to defer to serip nciples, scriptural order, propriety, and de Doth not even nature itself teach you? W Dub not even nature itself teach you? What when and honors his wife, would himself feel honoring her closted in close consultation with trock preparation of a public document? or in hearing her voice in the debates of a deliberative as-Would in not be 'all one as if she were "-shorn of her honor, her loveliness, her glory! things, in time, will work their own cure.
Lord will smite with a scab the crown of the head's
seltraine daughters. He has already begun to

lineas vote, that after the table was cleared by landantly, by the Consociation, and referred to a attent who are to report next year. And every astical body that has any self-respect, would act in character, to perform whatever duty may rein the same way. Or if they are to have exteroptings, let them come from some kindred asIf persons would control, or any way prompt
of the church, let them first repent of their own
become members of the church.

Before making any remarks on these extraordinary relings, we ask our readers carefully to peruse morial which occasioned them. It is as follows:

Fifth New England Anti-Slavery Convention, sed of delegates from all the New England States, she for the purpose of devising means to promote billion of American slavery, bound together by ong ties of humanity, and actuated by a deep of attention of the control of the state of attention of your body to that unfortunate por attention of your body to that unfortunate por-fee human laintly, who, in this land of republi-and christianity, and amidst the light of the nine-centry, are held is degrading bondage; and when pronounced by a southern church judi-ria keaten of this christian country, who will bear the state of this christian country, who will bear that heather in any country in the world. In mance of what they deem an imperious duty, has of the Canvention, as individuals and as selaim all right or intention to dictate to ecclemist he works. they would address you not because they They would address you not because they ought to pursue. Far they would address you not because they over as your constituents to demand any action or any other question; but because, as moral they believe it to be both right and proper for based those who profess to be the disciples of Carist to bear a faithful testimony against the Oppression, and to open their mouths in behalf of Carist to bear a faithful testimony against the Oppression, and to open their mouths in behalf of Carist to bear a faithful testimony against the Oppression, and to open their mouths in behalf of Carist to bear a faithful testimony against the Oppression, and to open their mouths in behalf of Carist to be a faithful testimony and the open their mouths in the same of God and humanity, to 'remember and are in bonds, as bound with them.'

Principles and practices of slavery are so well asset their contracts.

to furnish any exposition of them; especially as their refrain from such proceedings. That would be honorato furnish any exposition of them; especially as their object is not so much to enlighten, as to 'stir op your minds by way of remembrance.' They wish to remind you, that there are in the United States, two and a half millions of human beings, created like yourselves in the image of God, who are regarded and treated as articles of merchandize, bought and sold like beasts, compelled to toil without compensation, kept by law in the most debasing ignorance, and not permitted even to read that precious book in which 'life and immortality are brought to light.' It cannot be unknown to the members of your body, that many professed christians, and even ministers, in the southern States, uphold the system of slavery both by precept and practice; and

Signed on behalf of the Convention SETH SPRAGUE. President. OLIVER JOHNSON, | Secretaries.

Boston, June 1, 1838. Now we put it to the candor of every unprejudiced erson to say, if there is aught in the above memorial nat is disrespectful towards any ecclesiastical body, or which could have given just occasion for the proceedings f the Rhode Island Consociation? Considering its ob ect and the character of the Convention which adopted , was it not entitled to the respectful consideration of hat body? Would it have been unceremoniously and ontemptuously thrown aside, if the Consociation had een as keenly alive to the welfare of the slaves as it was to what it considered its dignity as an ecclesiastical body? To us the conduct of the Consociation appears ninently disgraceful, and seems to betray a spirit of aptiousness and official jealousy, as unworthy of a company of ministers of the gospel, as it is foolish and It seems that an effort was made to impeach the ac

uracy of some of the statements contained in the me The Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Fall River, is repreented by his friend as saving, that the memorial stated or implied that ecclesiastical bodies in New England and borne no testimony against slavery.' Now we will be false; but if he made the remark attributed to him, the present. he did utter what every one who has the memorial before him will readily perceive to be untrue. It is neither the Hope Fire Company of Philadelphia was murdered asserted or implied in that document, that the ecclesias- under peculiarly aggravating circumstances, and the ical bodies of New England have borne no testimony whole city was thereby thrown in commotion. Dis and ecclesiastical bodies have spoken' against it in the have been strange, under such circumstances, and conthe North, (including, of course, not those of New England alone, but all in the free States,) have been silent, the murder of one of their number, to countenance a and that some have opologized for the system. Will riot. But, to their honor, be it recorded, they met to Mr. Fowler or Mr. Cummings question the accuracy of gether and passed the following resolutions : this statement? Admitting all that they assert in re-States, or one in twenty of those in New England, have ever said a word on the subject. 'So much for the truth and accuracy' of the statements made by those Rev. gentlemen respecting the memorial. If they did not intend to misrepresent the matter, and to deceive the public, they will embrace the first opportunity to correct, not the memorial, but their own remarks consecutively the most respectable citizen in the Common correct and the subject. As mobiled we profess reverence and profiler support. A mob has no mere, no judgment, no honor, no discretion, no faith and no discrimination—and an unhonored leader of it could by a single word devote the property of the most respectable citizen in the Common.

in the mouth of a Congregationalist. 'Self-constituted about in the mouth of a Congregationalist. 'Self-constituted and irresponsible,' for sooth! Pray what are ministerial Associations, according to the principles of Congregationalism, to say nothing of the teachings of the Bible, but 'self-constituted and irresponsible bodies?' Whence do they derive their power? Do they claim it by virtue of Apostolic succession? Or is it assumed? And to whom, more than any other voluntary association, are they responsible? But waving these questions, and admitting, for the sake of the argument, that the New England Convention was 'self-constituted. the New England Convention was 'self-constituted coords with the spirit of the ancient Pharisees and the man rights. ssumptions of the Pope, than with the professions of

Protestant ministers in the nineteenth century. no occasion for surprise; but that a company of Chris. purpose, and without being false to his own convictian ministers should have deliberately refused to entertain a respectful petition on behalf of the crushed and bleeding victims of slavery, merely because it came from a body which was not organized exactly according to their notions of propriety, is utterly inconsistent with their high professions of benevolence, and furnishes just cause to doubt the purity of their motives. God forbid that we should treat with disrespect the conscientious scruples of any man or body of men. If the clergy honestly believe that it is a sin and a shame for women to become members of Conventions, and participate in their proceedings, let them say so; and if they think that abolitionists are sapping the foundations of social order and christian propriety by allowing such a were before. tian ministers should have deliberately refused to en. tions? social order and christian propriety by allowing such a we were before.'

and even ministers, in the southern States, uphold the system of slavery both by precept and practice; and that, in many cases, ecclesiastical bodies have pronounced it to be a system sanctioned by Divine authority! The southern church, by lending its sanction to a system so full of wicketness, has thereby become its strongest bulwark of defence; and it is painful to add, that the silence of most of the ecclesiastical bodies at the north, and the apologies of others, have done much to strengthen the bonds of slavery.

Churches and ecclesiastical bodies are the north, and the apologies of others, have done much to strengthen the bonds of slavery.

Churches and ecclesiastical bodies are the north, and the apologies of others, have done much to strengthen the bonds of slavery.

Churches and ecclesiastical bodies are the north, and the apologies of others, have done much to strengthen the bonds of slavery.

Churches and ecclesiastical bodies at the north and the practices which they allow, fix the common standard of christian morality. Your memorialists are deeply impressed with the belief, that if the various denominations of professing christians in the free States would speak out on this question in a firm and decided tone, declaring slaveholding to be a heimous sin in the sight of God, and refusing, after proper admonition and remonstrance, to extend the hand remonstrance, to extend the hand remonstrance, to extend the hand they are convinced that they are convinced to the convinced that they are convinced that they are convinced that they are convinced that they

irm and decided tone, declaring slaveholding to be a been used in the sight of God, and refusing, after proper admonition and remonstrance, to extend the hand of christian fellowship or to open their pulpits to those who are guilty of upholding it, they would thereby do nuch towards breaking the fetters of the slaves. They have seen with pleasure, that many churches and ecclesiastical bodies have already spoken out in this manter; and it is their earnest desire and prayer, that such proceedings, the act was its own; and no other body, by the status of every name and denomination shall be them. examples may be followed by others, until professing by receiving a memorial which emanated from it, christians of every name and denomination shall be united together in self-denying and persevering efforts to advance the cause of immediate and universal emancipation. Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully but caracstly entreat your body to take this subject into serious and prayerful consideration, and to act concerning it as the great interests of humanity and of Christ's kingdom demand. They beseech you, as brethren, to open your mouths for the dumb, in the cause of all with a serious and say, 'We cannot grant your mouths for the dumb, in the cause of all with a serious and say, 'We cannot grant your mouths for the dumb, in the cause of all with a serious and say, 'We cannot grant your mouths for the dumb, in the cause of all with a serious and say, 'We cannot grant your mouths for the dumb, in the cause of all with a serious and say, 'We cannot grant your mouths for the dumb, in the cause of all with a serious and say, 'We cannot grant your mouths for the dumb, in the cause of all with the serious and say, 'We cannot grant your mouths for the dumb, in the cause of all with the serious and say, 'We cannot grant your mouths for the dumb, in the cause of all with the serious and prayerful consideration, and to act with the serious and prayerful consideration, and to act with the serious and prayerful consideration, and to act with the serious and prayerful consideration, and the world will see through it. Let them meet the world with serious and prayerful consideration and the world will see through it. h as are appointed to destruction'—to 'cry aloud question like men, and say, 'We cannot grant your spare not' against the sin of slaveholding—and to prayer, for we do not believe the doctrines you ask us do every thing in your power, by means of those heavenly weapons which have been pronounced 'mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds,' to banish from our country and the world, every vestige of slavery, and bring those who are now its victins, whether slaveholders or slaves, 'into the glorious lib-cause of the opposition to the reception of the memorial cause of the opposition to the reception of the memorial in the R. I. Consociation, we have not the least doubt If the New England Anti-Slavery Convention had had at its disposal a large sum of money, and a committee composed in part of women had been appointed to say for what purpose it should be appropriated, and that committee had recommended that it should be sent as a present to the R. I. Consociation, does any person be ieve that Dr. Tucker or Rev. Asa Cummings would have advised the rejection of the money, from a fear that by receiving it that body would become responsible for the manner in which the Convention was organized? If, instead of asking them to speak out in behalf of the slave, the Convention had solicited the acceptance of a check for \$5,000, would they have denounced it as 'an unauthorized and irresponsible body,' and turned the petition out of the house as an 'illegitimate product !? No. They would have made us their best bow and pocketed the cash. Why then did they refuse to receive our petition ? Was it on account

lemanded a prompt compliance with its prayer. There are one or two other points on which we had ptended to make a few remarks: but this article is not accuse that gentleman of uttering what he knew to

of conscientious scruples, or because instead of sending them money, we presumed to remind them of their ob-ligations to the suffering and the dumb? Their sensi

iveness and captiousness shows plainly enough that

their consciences, so far from counselling its rejection

A Noble Example. Not long since, a member of gainst slavery. On the contrary, it will be seen that turbances of a serious character were generally anticiacknowledges, with pleasure, that many churches pated as a consequence of the murder. It would not nanner desired by the Convention, and expresses the sidering the Jacobinical views respecting mobs which ope that others may imitate their example. It does have been recently promulgated from the press and

Resolved, That we will hold ourselves in readness spect to the action of the General Assolutions of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c., it would not prove aid our fellow-firemen, in the furtherance of our purhat one in fifty of the ecclesiastical bodies in the free pose; they have honorably assisted us on a former occasion, and we know that they will willingly do it

And we will meet to repel the outrages of a mob, for

correct, not the memorial, but their own remarks concerning it. We shall see whether the editor of the
Christian Mirror will undeceive his readers by a prompt
acknowledgment of error, or by publishing the memorial in his columns.

The objection to the reception of the memorial made
by Dr. Tucker of Providence, that it came from a 'selfconstituted and irresponsible body,' sounds oddly enough
in the mouth of a Congregationalist. 'Self-constituted

and the wretch who would destroy or fire the house of
a person whose property adjoins our households, does
us a virtual injury, without aiding law or abating
abuse.

and irresponsible, in a sense in which ecclesiastical This day, notwithstanding the impolitic and unjust bodies are not, we ask did that fact constitute a reason-able objection to the reception of the memorial? Was it a sufficient apology for 'turning it out of the house?' abolitionists in the United States will do well to cele Did not the worth and respectability of those who brate it by grations and addresses designed to enlight. adopted it, the respectful terms in which it is couched, en the people on the subject of American slavery, and and above all the important object which it was design- to exhibit the glorious results of the great experiment ed to accomplish, render it worthy of being candidly now going on in those islands. This year there will ceived and attentively considered by a body of Chris- be much to render the day an interesting one to every ian ministers? These are questions which we willing friend of liberty and humanity. If, in 1834, it was the y submit to the calm judgment and enlightened com- birth-day of the apprenticeship system in most of the on sense of independent laymen who claim the right islands, in some of them, at least, it will be this year o do their own thinking. For our own part, we can- the day of its burial, and the birth-day of liberty in the not see that it is in the least degree improper or disrefull and glorious sense of the word. We hope it will pectful, for any individual, or number of individuals, be celebrated by abolitionists throughout the free States. address an ecclesiastical body on any moral ques- In many places, meetings were not held on the 4th of on where its action is considered desirable or impor- July, on account of the difficulty of procuring speakers, ant; and we think it shows a feeling of contempt for or because the attention of the people was called to oth humanity, and a criminal disregard of man as a moral er objects. But the first of August may be devoted exbeing, on the part of such a body, to refuse to receive a clusively to anti-slavery purposes, and we trust that petition, couched in respectful terms, merely because our friends, by prompt and judicions arrangements, will does not emanate from an association which claims evail tnemselves of the opportunity thus afforded to authority identical with its own. Such refusal better strike another effectual blow in the great cause of hu-

MOST CONTEMPTIBLE. O. A. Brownson, in the Bos-Another objection to the reception of the memorial, ton Quarterly Review for July, makes the following and if we may judge from the foregoing account, the me which was chiefly relied upon, was, that the Conrention from which it emanated was composed in part pears to be 'waxing worse and worse;' and we shall of nomen, and that of the committee who prepared it, one was a noman. Now if a company of scheming politicians had attempted to get rid of an obvious duty by raising a dust on such a point, it would have been a consecuent for gravitors, but they are the representations of the representation of th

practice, let them utter a voice of disapprobation and remonstrance. Let them, if they please, send memorials to anti-slavery Conventions, beseeching them to No. 29, North Ninth Street, just below Arch.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' SPEECH. We were in error in tating last week that Mr. Adams had concluded his speech on the Texas question. He was continuing to occupy the morning hour down to the latest date. It

Mr. Adams alluded to the speech of Howard, on a former day, in which he denied the right of females to settition or interfere in any way with politics. He defended that right in the most animated and cloquent atyle. Turning to Howard, he exclaimed, 'Are you a lather! Are you a husband!—that you should make make a designation so, decreatery to the enlightness of the second of th such a declaration, so derogatory to the enlightened females of this land! He then referred to the first petition he had presented on the subject of Texas, which was from several hundred women of the county of Plymouth, Mass., and couched in the most respectful language. Yet, said he, the conduct of the committee.

Mr. A. denounced such conduct as at variance with 'I have looked with great interest at the startling All. A. denounced such conduct as at variance wan he usages of even savage nations, and unprecedented in the history of the world. He alluded to the Jewish istory, and the many instances where the bright-eyed laughters of Jerusalem, not only had the right of petion, but held conspicuous places of honor and of trust the land have advanced, by reason of the emancipation, but held conspicuous places of honor and of trust the land have advanced, by reason of the emancipation. history, and the many instances where the bright-eyed daughters of Jerusalem, not only had the right of petition, but held conspicuous places of honor and of trust in the politics of their country. He referred to Miriam the prophetess, who, when Pharaoh and his host sand the waters, took her timbrel amidst the congregation of Israel, and all the momen went out after her with timbrels in their hands; and Miriam answered them, 'Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea.'

He maintained that contempt of the petition of females was contrary to the genius of christianity, and saked his opponents to examine their bibles, where they would find that one of the mightiest miracles of our ould find that one of the mightiest miracles of our aviour, the raising of Lazarus from the dead, was

performed at the petition of a woman.

He also referred to profane history, and adduced many cases where the warrior had been nerved to patriotism, and the yoke of tyrants severed, through the agency of high-minded and virtuous females.

GENERAL AGENT FOR MAINE. We find the following mouncement in the Advocate of Freedom. Mr. Coding possesses rare and valuable qualifications as a turer, as all who have heard him can bear witness. eturer, as all who have heard him can bear witness. In order that the public may judge whether the Man-'The Executive Committee of the Maine Anti-Slave- agers or Stockholders of our Association have done any other practicable mode for the advancement of the cause. The Committee ask for him the prayers and the hearty co-operation and support of every friend for the slave. The efforts made in this State have mot heretofore been in vain; and though there is much land which remains to be possessed, yet the prospects of the cause are full of promise and hope. Much is expected from the labors of Mr. Codding. And those who have enjoyed the benefit of hearing him, especially in a full course of lectures, will find that this expectation was the state of the proclamation of the Board may him, especially in a full course of lectures, will find that this expectation was the state of the state of the state of the superbolic made by him at the time of the fire. Then will follow an account of its destruction, and an elegant wood cut representing the ruins as they now stand; to conclude with the able address of the fire. Then will follow an account of its destruction, and an elegant wood cut representing the ruins as they now stand; to conclude with the able address of the fire. Then will follow an account of its destruction, and an elegant wood cut representing the ruins as they now stand; to conclude with the able address of the fire. State Anti Slavery Society, the proclamation of the Mante and the state of the st hat this expectation may be confidently indulged.

Herald of Freedom. We are rejoiced to see it announced, that this paper which was so efficient an auxiliary to the anti-slavery cause under the direction of the lamented Kimball, is hereafter to be conducted by N. P. Rogers, whose rare abilities will render him an invaluable acquisition to the anti-slavery corps editorial. For the present Mr. Rogers will continue to reside at Plymouth, and while there will be assisted in his editorial duties by friends nearer to the press; but he avows his intention of removing to Concord as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for a change of residence.

'Clerical' Magnanisty! Rev. Charles Fitch, preacher at the Marlboro' Chapel, in giving notice last Sabbath of the meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in that place on the 4th, suppressed the notice at all, his conduct would have been comparatively honorable; but the trick of suppressing the name of Mr. Garrison. If he had refused to give the notice at all, his conduct would have been comparatively honorable; but the trick of suppressing the name of Mr. Samuel Webb.

y honorable; but the trick of suppressing the name of Sixth mo. 18th, 1838.

SAMUEL WEBS, Treasurer.

307 Mulberry-st. e speaker on account of personal dislike, was one to which no man, except a carping, bigoted, Pharisaical

which no man, except a carping, bigoted, Pharisaical sectarian, would descend. It is, however, just what might have been expected of Charles Fitch.

Another. Since the foregoing was in type, we have been informed that Rev. J. H. Towne, of the Salemstreet church played the same trick. Mr. Garrison's name appears to be a sort of Bancho's ghost to these Rev. gentlemen. We shall advise him to get it changed at the next session of the Legislature, for their special accommodation.

We have re-published, on the first page, the article which appeared in our columns several weeks since, hended WORK FOR ABOLITIONISTS. The suggestions which it contains are of great importance at this crisis; and we hope every abolitionist will give

at this crisis; and we hope every abolitionist will give ANTI-SLAVERY LIBRARIES. What one man can do.—An eed to them. The cause cannot go forward as it

on tributions from slaveholders. We shall endeavor to find room for it next week.

Light Wanted at the South. The President of the American Anti-Slavery Society has recently received a letter from a gentleman residing in Virginia, appealing to his 'manifest liberality in favor of the oppressed' to furnish him with such works as would enable him to decide 'with regard to the merits of slavery and abolition.' The writer says, 'As I now stand, I am couvinced of the EVIL of slavery, and the NECESSI. TY of its abolition, but am rather inclined to think it should be gradual, and not immediate. I think it should be gradual, and not immediate. I think it should be gradual, and not immediate. I think hex to recome from sin, the freedom of our fellow-men should be contended for, could they be emacipated with safety. I have had recommened to me 'Weld's Bible Argument,' and 'Thome and Kimball's Journal' for my perusal, which works I cannot procure. You will therefore please procure them for me in your city, if you can without much trouble, and should they be bound, tear the binding off, and forward them to me by mail, marking on the packages the number of sheets, so that they will not be opened and destroyed, inform me per mail the price, and I will endeavor to send it by the first opportunity. Any other work, pamphlet, or communication, which you may think useful to me will be thankfully received.

The men and kimball's Journal' for my perusal, which works I cannot procure. You will therefore please procure them for me in your city, if you can without the vote of the speaks as the colonization Herald does.—

The public will understand the matter before long. But the best part of the story is, friend Cresson's ministractions of this sort under Elliot Cresson's ministractions of the story is, friend Cresson's ministractions of the story is, friend cresson's ministraction of the speaks as the colonization Herald does.—

The public will understand the matter before long.

The public will understand the matter before to her th

From the Emancipator. THOME AND KIMBALL'S REPORT. ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIES.

speech on the Texas question. He was continuing to occupy the morning hour down to the latest date. It appears that he has undertaken a defence of the right of women to petition the government. The correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says: 'He closed his remarks to day with a most powerful and eloquent defence of the rights of women. I doubt whether there is to be found extant, any thing more creditable to the head and herft than some part of his address.' The following, from the Commercial Advertiser, is more specific.

Mr. Adams alluded to the speech of Howard, on a former day, in which he denied the right of females to petition or interfere in any way with polities. He defended that right in the most animated and cloquent style. Turning to Howard, he exclaimed, 'Are you a 'New-Haven, May 19, 1838.

'New-HAVEN, May 19, 1838. nouth, Mass, and couched in the most respectful landage. Yet, said he, the conduct of the committee on his subject has denied the right of petition to these, and the many thousand other females who have signed their names for the same object. And the chairman has directly denied their right on the floor of the Honse.

The Rev. Dr. Edwards, President of Andover Theological Seminary, writes thus to Mr. Birney:

'ANDOVER, June 16, 1838.

'Dear Sir :—Yours of the 9th inst., came to hand last week. The subject of it is important, and will receive such attention as truth, duty, and the highest good may IMPRISONMENT OF ADNER KNEELAND. The imprisonment of this man for an expression of his opinions, we
consider a disgrace to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and a proof of the corruption of modern
Christianity. No man has learned to comprehend free
liscussion as a principle, who charishes a decire. contains, and to which so many distinguished men in the West Indies have so abundantly testified, seem to show that negroes are men; and can be governed by truth and argument; and there could not be a stronger proof of a want of confidence in the truth of Christianithere is no good reason, from the nature of men, why ty, than is manifested by a disposition to destroy infidelity by the infliction of physical penalties. Opinions are not material, and therefore cannot be reached by such means. 'The weapons of our warfare,' said an except the truth of Christianither is no good reason, from the nature of men, why tolored persons should be slaves rather than white persons; and that those who said that black men could not take care of themselves; would not work without the write process. 'The weapons of our warfare,' said an except the truth. These facts also such means. 'The weapons of our warfare,' said an Acc., and that such as advocated emancipation, Acc. were fanatics, did not speak the truth. These facts also seem to show that emancipation was safe, even where the colored persons to one white one; and that it was salutary, to both classes of the population; they are 'doing God service,' in endeavoring to cheek the value of real estate, and that the owners of sugar aluminations could cultivate them to greater advantage by the spread of error by imprisoning a heretic; but alast Saul of Tarsus in the midst of his fiery zeal, was not much that then they. There is far more of genuine Christianity in suffering than in infacturing imprisonments of the expression of infidel sentiments. It might have been expected, however, that a church and ministry, which does not believe that it is safe to obey God by the thing the oppressed go free, would have so little faith in the power of christianity as to suppose that it stands wish, under a change of circumstances, that others in the power of christianity as to suppose that it stands should do to them. That we may ever be under the in the power of christianity as to suppose that it is should do to them. That we may ever be under the in need of such auxiliaries for its protection as swords, Divine guidance, and pursue such a course as is best adapted to lead all men to do this, is the earnest desire of Truly yours, &c. J. Edwards.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman PENNSYLVANIA HALL.

Society have the pleasure of stating that they have believed, the decrease of Mr. I. Codding, as general the services of Mr. I. Codding, as general decreased the society, for the ensuing year. And they discretionately recommend him to the friends of the discretionately recommend him to the friends of the practicable, of all that was said and done in the Hall, ause and of the slave throughout the State, as emissions of the slave throughout the State, as emissions and the slave throughout the State, as emissions and the slave throughout the state of the slave throughout the state.

and of the slave throughout the State, as emi-ently qualified for the discharge of the duties of this approximat office, and as worthy of entire confidence of desterm. Mr. Codding will lecture as extensively to the State as possible, and exert himself in every the practicable mode for the advancement of the her practicable mode for the advancement of the

will find think necessary to preserve. to obtain one of the poetical ad-Herald of Freedom. We are rejoiced to see it

DARK COMPLEXIONED PEOPLE

ANTI-SLAVER LIBEARIES. What one man can do.—An agent of the N. Y. State Anti-Slavery Society writes to the following effect. In a certain neighborhood, it was proposed to establish an Anti-Slavery Library. Only one man, an admirable letter to John Taffan of this city, on the subject of the reception, by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, of pecuniary contributions from slaveholders. We shall endeavor to find room for it next week.

ANTI-SLAVERY LIBEARIES. What one man can do.—An agent of the N. Y. State Anti-Slavery Society writes to the following effect. In a certain neighborhood, it was proposed to establish an Anti-Slavery Library. Only one to the object of the man can do.—An agent of the N. Y. State Anti-Slavery Society writes to the following effect. In a certain neighborhood, it was proposed to establish an Anti-Slavery Library. Only one to the object. This man at length concluded to order the Library, on his own responsibility. In less than save weeks he had the pleasure of finding that twenty-six of his substantial friends and neighborhood, it was proposed to establish an Anti-Slavery Library. Only one to object. This man at length concluded to order the Library, on his own responsibility. In less than substantial friends and neighborhood, it was proposed to establish an Anti-Slavery Library. Only one to object. This man at length concluded to order the Library, on his own responsibility. In less than substantial friends and neighborhood, it was proposed to establish an Anti-Slavery Library. Only one to object. This man at length concluded to order the Library, on his own responsibility. In less than substantial friends and neighborhood, it was proposed to establish an Anti-Slavery Library. Only one to object. This man at length concluded to order the Library, on his own responsibility. In less than an Anti-Slavery Library. Only one to object. This man at length concluded to order the Library, on his own responsibility. In less than an Anti-Slavery Library.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION IN BOSTON.

We have only time and room, before our paper goes o press, to say, that Mr. Garrison's Address at the Marlboro' Chapel on Wednesday last, was as eloquent, hrilling, impressive and solemn, as the 'hard' and fanatical' language of truth could make it. Mr. G. poke one hour and thirty-five minutes to an audience f 1500 people, who listened with the deepest interest The whole of his Address will be pubshed in the Liberator of next week, and extra copies urnished to all who may desire te procure them either for their own perusal or for circulation among their neighbors and friends. It will prove an excellent blister-plaster for his Honor the Attorney General and for the Rev. Hubbard Wiuslow, as well as for all other adocates and apologists for slavery and lynch law:

CHEERS FOR JAMAICA.

Boston, July 4, 1838. 12 o'clock, M. On going to the Post Office, after listening to Mr. GARRISON'S thrilling Address at Marlboro' Chapel, we

which, on opening, we found to contain the following ASSEMBLY, THAT THE REMAINING TWO YEARS OF THE AF-PRENTICESHIP OF THE PREDIAL LABORERS SHALL BE ABANDONED, AND THAT ENTIRE, COMPLETE, AND UNRESTLICTED FREEDOM SHALL TAKE PLACE ON THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT IN THIS ISLAND.

found in our box the Jamaica Royal Gazette of June 9.

Let all the friends of Freedom shout AMEN!

Thus, while Americans are perjuring themselves be fore God and the world, by impiously and hypocritically declaring their solemn belief in the self-evident truth, that all men are created equal,' and celebrating their independence' in the midst of whips, vokes, fetters and amb-screws, which their own vile and imposed upon 2,350,000 of their countrymen, we re permitted to record the cheering fact, that THE SUBJECTS OF A MONARCH HAVE RESOLVED TO STRIKE THE MANACLES FROM 230,000 HU. MAN BEINGS!

Again we say, Cheers for Jamaica! And we will add, in the luminary words of O'Connell, ' Shame be upon America! eternal shame be upon her escutcheon!

BURDETT WASHINGTON, a me nber of the Bap tist church in Alexandria, D. C., is now in this city endeavoring to collect money to pay a loan contracted for the purpose of liberating his children, who had been sold into slavery. Having examined his papers, we cannot doubt that he is entirely worthy of confi dence. Among those who recommend his claims to the benevolence of the public, is Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. His case is one of deep and thrilling interest. Those who feel disposed to aid him, an leave their contributions at 25, Cornhill.

The regular Quarterly Meeting of the Boston Fe-male Anti-Slavery Society will be held, by Divine permission, in Hall No. 2 of the Marlboro' Chapel, on Wednesday, July 11, at 3 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the Board, M. V. BALL. Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.

The New-York and Boston Female Anti-Slavery So-fictics, having resolved to of serve the LAST MONDAY N JULY, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, avite all sister Societies and individuals interested in he same cause to join them in concert upon that day By order of the Societies,

MARY S. PARKER, MARY A. HALSTED, Presidents. HENRIETTA WILLCOX, Secretaries.

M. V. BALL, The Editors of the Herald of Freedom, Friend of Man, Pennsylvania Freeman, Philanthropist, and others (avorable to the cause, are respectfully requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

LETTERS.

Rev. Charles A. Boyd, Ira Amès, P. M., B. Adams, P. M., Micheal H. Barton, James Graham, P. M., Mar-quis Converse, Nathan Heaton, Rev. J. W. Browne, James Austin.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the large and commodious house situated near the west end of Southack Stréet No. 4, and opened the same as a Temperance Boarding House. Genteel persons can be accommodated as occasion may require. Every exertion will be made to render his house pleasant and agreeable. Persons on a visit to the city are solicited to call and examine for themselves. References given and required. Apply at No. 70 Cambridge st. or at No. 25, Cornhill.

JOEL W. LEWIS.

31. 1 CAMBRIDGE STREET RESTORATOR. No. 78, CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON. GEORGE TOLLIVER informs his friends and the

ublic, that feeling grateful for past favors, he into

freshments.

"." Meals furnished at any hour, to be conveyed to any part of the city at short notice.

May 22, 1838.

4t BOARDING.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a house for the accommodation of respectable persons of color, at No. 33, Southack street, where he will be ever ready to exhibit the utmost attention.

Strangers will find it to their advantage on visiting the city, to call at this house.

GEORGE TOLLIVER.

Boston, May 22, 1838.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IVES & JEWETT, Dr. Brandertu's Agents for the sale of his justly Celebrated Vegetable Universal Pills for Essex County, have appointed Agents in the following Towns, of whom the Genuine Medicine may with certainty be obtained:

Haverhill-T. G. Farnsworth, P. M. Haverhill—T. G. Farnsworth, P. M.
Beverly—Samuel P. Lovett.
Marblehead—Thomas Nicholson.
Essex—George W. Burnham.
Danvers, New Mills—A. A. Egerton & Co.
Danvers S. Parish—H. Martin.
Danvers N. Parish—Samuel Tweed.
Danvers Plains—Daniel Richards.
Middletam—Daniel Emerson. Middleton—Daniel Emerson. Andorer S. Parish—Wm. Barton. Andorer N. Parish—Enoch Stevens Amdorer N. Parisk—Enoch Stevens.
East Bradford—Benj. Parker.
New Roneley & Boxford—Geo. Spofford & Co.
Sangus—George Newhall, P. M.
Lynn—James R. Newhall.
Manchester—A. H. Trask & Co.
Gloucester—Charles Smith, 3d.
Topsfield—Nathaniel Perley.
Essex, N. Parish—E. Low.
Amesbury & Salisbury—E. Porter
Neuburyport—Charles Whipple.
Roneley—O. Blackintor,
Ipswick—Samuel N. Bakor.
Hamilton—F. Dane.
Wenham—David Starret.
Lynn, Steumpscott—I. W. R. Millet Lynn, Sicumpscott—I. W. R. Byfield—Wm. H. Chapman. Methuen Falls—S. I. Varney. Salisbury—B. E. Fifield. Danvers Shillabus Plains-Mr. Walton.

Purchasers of Dr. Brandreth's Pills, observe these 1st. Never purchase of any individuals in Essex County but of the above, for they are the only persons authorized by Dr. B. as venders of the Genuine Medi-

ine.

2d. Druggists are never appointed agents by Dr. B.

3d. Ask to see the Copper Plate Certificate of Agency

every Agent has one.

4th. Thousands speak in unqualified terms of approach of the GENUINE PILLS, whereas the counterfeits have generally been detected by their injurious effects.

IVES & JEWETT, Booksellers,

No. 193 Essex Street, Salem.

Dr. Brandreth's General Agents for Essex Co'y.

1y

MOSES THATCHER VS. PRESTON POND. REVIEW of the case of Rev. Moses Thatcher vs.
Preston Pond, in charging the Plaintiff with the crime
of Adultery: including letters of Mrs. Jerusha M Pond,
the main witness in the Defence. For sale at 25, Cornhill.

FREEDOM'S ALARM.

JUST RECEIVED at 25 Cornhill, price 12 1-2 cents,
'Freedom's alarm, or Lovejoy's voice from the grave.

Words by Miss L. H. S. Music composed in eight parts, dedicated and presented to his bereaved family, by their sympathizing friend and servant, Rev. Jonathan Curtis. The profits arising from the sale of this work will be appropriated to the benefit of the family of the decensed.'

FREEDOM'S ALARM,

It is a fearful—fearful hour— Yet are thy banners waving free, And lerds are singing in their bower, But men around them bend the knee, 'Mid shouts of freedom ringing high Above the shrick and groan and sigh! A wail sounds o'er the southern plain,

Its plaintive notes are loud and wild It rises o'er the clashing chain, A mother weeping for her child; It is in vain—it is in vain— She ne'er shall see it smile again.

Yet there is one who fearless stands, Mid recreants in the halls of state; With glowing eyes and lifted hands Pleads for his country, desolate: ADAMS-thy name shall live and shine; Thy country's noblest wreath is thine. Yes, patriot,-on thy honored bier

A nation's bitter tears shall fall, Tyrapts shall start thy name to hear. And men look up amid their thrall And Afric's millions bless the name. 'Graved on the brightest scroll of Fame A thousand hearts are beating high,

Nerv'd for the contest, stern and strong, Firmly resolved to 'do or die'— A mighty and unflinching throng, Ready to fall as Lovejoy fell; Their lives for human rights to sell. Yes, Lovejoy, on thy grave we kneel. And blessings pour upon thy name; And in our sorrowing hearts we feel

The risings of a patriot's flame—
We give thee to thy glorious bed, Resolved thy noble steps to tread." There is a voice on every hill-Each cave and deil sends back the sound; River and lake and mountain rill-Each forest and each field around-

From crag and cliff-from shore and sea,

The slave shall be unchained and free. And yet no bugle's blast rings out. To call the foeman to the fight; No trumpet call-no warlike shout, But hearts that battle for the right: The tyrant of the south shall find, "Tis hard to war with human mind.

The smouldering fires, long still and pent, Beneath a mighty mountain's brow, Are kindled, and the mountain rent Sends earthquakes 'neath your dwellings now; ds earthquakes 'neath your under the Wake! ye are standing, in your pride, U. G. B. Franklin Academy, March 10, 1838.

* With the exception of using carnal weapons

THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY. I heard the forests as they cried Unto the valleys green,
Where is that red-browed hunter race
Who loved our leafy screen? They humbled 'mid these dowy glades
The red deer's antiered crown, Or, soaring at his highest noon, Struck the strong eagle down. Then in the zephyr's voice replied Those vales so meckly blest:
They reared their dwellings on our side, Their corn upon our breast; A blight came down, a blast swept by, The cone-roof cabins fell,

And where that exiled people fled It is not our's to tell. Niagara of the mountains gray, Demanded from his throne, And old Ontario's billowy lake Prolonged the thunder-tone,

Those chieflains at our side who stood Upon our christening day, Who gave the glorious names we bear,

Our sponsors-where are they? And then the fair Ohio charged Her many sisters dear,

Show me once more those stately forms, Within my mirror clear;

But they replied, 'Tall barks of pride And strange keels ride our farthest tide. But where's their light cance? The farmer drove his ploughshare-deep-

'Whose bones are these?' said he: 'I find them where my browzing sheep Roam o'er the upland lea; But starting sudden to his path A phantom seemed to glide,

A plume of feathers on his head, A quiver at his side. He pointed to the rifled grave Then raised his hand on high. And with a hollow groan invoked

The vengeance of the sky; O'er the brond realm, so long his own, Gazed with despairing ray, Then on the mist that slowly curled Fied mournfully away. London Forget-me-not.

From the Knickerbecker.

THE STARS.

The stars are angels' eyes Bright beaming from above; Upon the good and wise They smile with looks of love; And kindly seem to say, 'Come, kindred spirits, come Offspring like us, of day, Come to our heavenly home

Go out when thick and clear, They're shining down at night, And read that written sphere, So eloquent with light; And, if thy soul be free From sin's polluting stain, They'll so discourse to thee,

Thou'lt often come again. But if thy secret heart, With stings of conscience riven. Advises thee thou art Traiter to truth and heaven. With calm yet stern rebuke, They'll tell thee of thy sin,

And bid thee turn and look On the dark scroll within !

CHARITY.

The blessings which the weak and poor can scatter, Have their own season. 'Tis a little thing To give a cup of water; yet its draught Of cool refreshment drain'd by fever'd lips, May give a thrill of pleasure to the frame; More exquisite than when nectarean juice Renews the life of joy in happiest hours. It is a little thing to speak a phrase Of common comfort, which by daily use Has almost lost its sense, yet on the ear Of him who thought to die unmourn'd, 'twill fall Like choicest music; fill the glazing eye With gentle tears; relax the knotted hand To know the bonds of fellowship again; And shed on the departing soul a sense More precious than the b enison of friends About the honor'd death-bed of the rich, To him who else were lonely, that another Of the great family is near and feels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DREADFUL STEAMROAT DISASTER. On the night of the 21st ult. the steam-boat Pulaski, on her way from Charleston to Baltimore, was de-stroyed in consequence of the bursting of her beiler, with some fishing boats. We had also found and the lives of about 130 passengers lost. About 70 on the raft a tin box—the cover gone—containpersons got ashore in boats and on pieces of the wreck. ing some cake, wrapped up in a cloth. This The following thrilling narrative, by a gentleman of was completely saturated with salt water, but

or had run into some vessel. It did not occur to me that the boiler had burst,—and finding myself uninjured, I dressed myself entirely, putting my watch in my pocket, and taking my hat, and from the pocket of my cloak a light cap, which I put into my hat, thinking it would be of use in case I could not keep my hat upon my head. Before I had finished dressing, a person ran down into the cabin, exclaiming, The boat is on fire—come up and bring buckets, to extinguish it.

reached the deck, I found that the boiler had burst. The confusion was very great-men and women were running from one part to the other-some calling for their wives, others for their husbands. On going forward, I found I could get no further than the shaft Beyond that, as far as the wheel house, all appeared to be in ruins and in darkness,-and at every roll of the boat the water would rush in. this I lashed to the ceiling. In doing so, I saw should soon see land impressed itself forcibly this I lashed to the ceiling. In doing so, I saw a person among the ruins of the engine, trying to get out, and moaning and crying aloud,—
'gone—gone—firemen, help me—firemen, help me—firemen, help me.' In a few minutes some one came to his assistance, and extricated him. This person, I afterwards learned, was one of the firemen. I then went aft again, and with some others assisted in removing some of the rubbish in the gangway, for at this time, I think, no one supposed the boat would sink, and we thought it best to have as clear a place as possible on deck. But we soon found this of no avail,—for the water was rushing in rapwater,-such as lashing settees together, and tables, &c. &c. A negro was discovered suspense would be at an end. preparing something of this kind, and on being preparing something of this kind, and on being preparing something of this kind, and on being prepared the breakers. The first breaker came

of them lowered by two or three persons. The boat now appeared to be sinking pretty fast, and I climbed to the promenede deck, (the only way to get there, for the stairs were at the forward part of the boat,) and there I found some 40 or 50 persons, many of whom were ladies. There was also a yawl boat which was filled with women and children,—and among them the family of G. B. Lamar, of Savannah. Himself and two or three other gentlemen were standing near the boat to keep it in an upright position when the promenade deck of the steamboat should sink, which, as the boat had broken in two in the middle, it had begun to do,-and

scarcely move. While upon this piece, I saw near me Mr. powers to the promotion of Peace principles and Geo. Huntington of Savannah. Here I will the establishment of Peace Societies. Whatev-mention what was told me by a person (Mr. er may be thought of the practical effects, in a Eldridge of Syracuse, N. Y.) who was upon the promenade deck after I was washed from it. have well answered a prodigious purpose in He says that nearly all the females in the yawl turning men's contemplations full on the subject boat were drowned at the time it filled, and that of true and false honor, and in inducing a mul as the hull of the steamboat towards the engine began to sink, the promenade deck gradually the whole had sun! to an angle of nearly 40 degrees, leaving the stem peace-men, practisers of non-resistance, out of high above water, the promenade deck broke off the Quaker body, is considerable in America, a few feet forward of the wheel, and the hull and their great living apostle is Noah Worcescompletely turned over and came keel up,— ter. The leaders of the abolition movement are throwing those persons upon it (many of whom for the most part peace-men; an inestimable were females) into the water. A number of circumstance, as it takes out the sting from the them regained the promenade deck, which af- worst of the slanders of their enemies, and terwards served them as a raft, and upon which gives increased effect to their moral warfare. eventy-four persons found themselves the next Human nature cannot withstand the grandeur morning-6 ashore in a boat which was picked up, and 7 power on their side, and who abide unresisting were taken off by the sch. Henry Camerdon. ly all that the physical power of the other side The remainder are said to have died from ex- can inflict. The boldest spirits tremble, hearts

ome 10 or 15 minutes, when I heard some victory rests with the men of peace, who all persons calling out not far from me-and con- love the name of Noah Worcester. Nearly luded they were in one of the boats; but upon twenty years ago he was encompassed with di nquiring found it was a part of the ladies' cab- tresses for a time. Indeed, his life has been one upon it, (Andrew Stewart and Owen Gallagher, the men made to be rich, or to spend his thoughts deck hands.) and that there was room enough on whether he was happy or not. He was sent for another, and that they would take me upon into the world for a very different purpose, with

-and I made a desperate effort, and succeed- daughters were at once prostrated by ed, by swimming, and by getting from plank to a severe struggle it was before they got through plank, which were scattered all around me, in Two friends of mine nursed them; and in the reaching it, and was pulled upon it almost ex- discharge of their task learned lessons of faith hausted. This piece of the ladies' cabin was which they will be forever thankful for, and of then about 10 feet wide by 45 feet long; but those graces which accompany the faith of the in the course of the night we lost 10 or 15 feet heart, cheerfulness of spirits, and quietude and of it, leaving us a piece of 30 feet in length. simplicity of manner. My friends Upon this we sat all night, with the water about the beginning, fully aware of the

tion towards the land, and our raft being long stood a single brown loaf and a pitcher of and narrow, made very good progress, and in water. Grace was said, and they were invited the course of two hours after the bursting of the to partake with the utmost ease and cheerfulness, poiler, we were out of sight of the wreck, and not a word passed in reference to the re-About this time we discovered approaching near striction of the fare. This was what God had us a portion of the deck of the steam boat, with been pleased to provide, and it was thankfully an upright post near the centre of it-and upon accepted and hospitably shared. The father

them, but they all had signals flying. Upon our little raft we found a small chest (belonging to one of the firemen, and which afterwards him in the autumn of 1835. He was very tall, served us as a seat,)-two mattrasses-a sheet dressed in a gray gown, and with long white

—a blanket—and some female wearing apparel.

The mattresses we emptied of their contents, and with the covering of one of them we made ful. His evening meal was on the table, and here.

sight of the other rafts ;-and in the afternoon nothing was seen, as far as the eye could reach, but sky and water.

But our spirits did not flag, for we thought Boston, one of the passengers who was so fortunate as we took a mouthful of it in the course of the to reach the shore in safety, is from the Journal of a keg, which floated on to the raft, containing a I was awakened about 11 o'clock by a loud report, followed by a tremendous crash. My first impression was, that we had gone ashore, water. The night came—the wind and sea in-creased, and we were obliged to take down our little sail. During the night the waves were constantly washing over our raft, and the water at all times stood a foot deep upon it.

We sat close together upon the chest, which we lashed as well as we could to the raft, and wrapped ourselves up in the wet blanket and clothes, for the night air felt very cold, after having been exposed, as we were, all day, to the broiling sun.

We were much fatigued, and once during the night we fell asleep, and were awakened by the upsetting of our seat, which nearly threw us overboard. Anxiously we watched the rising of the moon, which rose some hours after midnight; and still more anxiously the break of day and the rising of the sun, which we hoped would disclose to our weary eyes the sight of some distant sail.

The sun at last did arise—but there was noth-

was one solitary lantern near me, and ing in sight. For the first time we began to feel a little discouraged, still the hope that we

of no avail,—for the water was rushing in rapidly, and every one began to turn his attention the surf was running pretty high, but there was to preparing something to support himself upon the water.—such as lashing settees together, we saw the land, and we felt no fear of this, for the water.—such as lashing settees together.

ing to try to save my master; appearing per-fectly regardless of himself. The two quarter boats were lowered into the clung to the fragments, and soon found we could water-but when, I do not recollect, though I touch the bottom with our feet; and in a few have an indistinct remembrance of seeing one minutes we were safe upon terra-firma, considerably bruised and sun-burnt; but with our lives. And grateful did we feel to that Almigh ty arm which in the hour of danger was stretch over us to save and protect! And it was only by the mercy of a Divine Providence that we were thus saved from a watery grave.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, D. W. FOSDICK.

SKETCH OF THE LATE DR. WORCESTER.

[From H. Martineau's Retrospect of Western Travels] 'The venerable Noah Worcester is an origin-

al. I am thankful to have seen this aged aposone end was already immersed in the water. the, for so he should be considered, having had a For the purpose of assisting in keeping the boat upright, I took hold of the bows. The water was now rushing on deck rapidly,-and the Worcester was a minister of the Gospel, of orthowas now rushing on deck rapidly.—and the forward part of the promenade deck sank so fast that the bows of the yawl boat filled with a family of young children, he had changed his water-and a wave washed me from my hold opinions, and found himself a Unitarian. He and I sunk. When I rose, I found myself near avowed the change, resigned his parish, and a piece of plank, to which I clung; but this not went forth with his family, without a farthing being large enough to support me, I left it— and after getting from one fragment of the wreck to another, (and the water all around me subjects which were next his heart, and on vas filled with fragments,) I succeeded in find- which he would have written in like manner is ing a piece large enough to support me sitting, and upon this I remained some ten minutes,—
He set up the 'Christian Disciple,' a publicaand took off my boots and loosened my dress- tion which has done honor to its supporters both for my clothes were so full of water that I could under its original title and its present one of 'The Christian Examiner.' He devoted his

troublesome in its application. The number of of whom succeeded in getting of the spectacle of men who have all the moral the most hardened in prejudice melt, when once After removing my boots, I remained quiet they come into full view of this warfare; and the ide,) and that there were two persons of great poverty till lately. He is not one of

it if I could get to it,—but that they had no which and with its attendant enjoyments povermeans of coming to me.

I knew the only chance of safety was to reach of his deep poverty came sickness. His two Upon this we sat all night, with the water about a foot deep.

The wind was blowing quite fresh in a directary dinner hour. On the table Geo. Huntington and two other per- went from one sick room to the other, willing to They said they were all from Savannah. receive what tidings might await him, but ten-

We lashed the two rafts together with a rope der to his daughters, as they have since been to which they threw to us, but finding that the him. On one evening when all looked threatsea dashed our rafts together with considerable ening, he asked the friendly nurse whether the violence, we concluded it would be better to voice of prayer would be injurious to his sick eparate again ;-and we did so. Mr. H. wish- children ; finding that they desired to hear him, ed me to take a passage with them-but I con- he set open the doors of their chambers, kneelcluded to remain where I was. I saw them no more.

Friday morning came—and discovered to us friday morning came—and discovered to us the spirits of the invalids. One now lives with our situation. We were out of sight of land. Three rafts we saw at a distance. They were too far off for us to discern the persons upon has not changed towards him. They are as there have they all had signals during Uson.

to his shoulders. His eye is a sail, which, with a good deal of difficulty, we invited us to partake with the same grace with succeeded in putting up, but which did us much which he offered his harder fare to the guests of service, for by noon we had almost entirely lost former years. He lives at Brighton, a short

distance from Boston, where his daughter manages the post-office, by which their humble wants are supplied. He had lately published, and he now presented me with his 'Last friend, with whom we put up for a night, pre-Thoughts' on some religious subjects which had long engaged his meditations. I hope his served an admirable article which he called Anti-long engaged his meditations. I hope his served an admirable article which he called Anti-long engaged his meditations. I hope his served an admirable article which he called Anti-long engaged his meditations. I hope his served an admirable article which he called Anti-long engaged his meditations. I hope his served an admirable article which he called Anti-long engaged his meditations. I hope his served an admirable article which he called Anti-long engaged his meditations. I hope his served an admirable article which he called Anti-long engaged his meditations. I hope his served an admirable article which he called Anti-long engaged his meditations. I hope his served an admirable article which he called Anti-long engaged his meditations. I hope his served an admirable article which he called Anti-long engaged his meditations. I hope his served an admirable article which he called Anti-long engaged his meditations. I hope his served and he had been a supplied and he had been and he had been a supplied and he had been

clieve that their God, with all his moral attributes, than they are consuming the products of requited toil and labor. era of their own imagi

Your petitioners have learned, by an exami-African SLAVE TRADE.—The Boston Countains of their number, that the conviction of said Kneeland proceeded on the ground above stated. For though the indictment originally included two other publications, one of a bighly irreversal, and the other of a grossly inhighly irreverent, and the other of a grossly indecent character; yet, it appears by the report, that, at the trial, the prosecuting officer mainly relied on the sentence above quoted, and that ne Judge who tried the case confined his charge it wholly to stating the legal construction of its terms, and the law applicable to it.

or the offence of which he has been adjudged nally unknown to most or all of them; nor alive into the sea with fetters on them! com any approbation of the doctrines professed him, which are believed by your petitioners

the United States and this Commonwealth;

Because the freedom of speech and the press

and of social improvements, and is never to be of the church.'

The Rev. Jared Perkins, of Portsmouth, N. H. was and of social improvements, and is never restrained by legislation, except when it invades the rights of others, or instigates to specific been exceedingly interesting, and calculated to have an important effect upon the whole denomination. rimes;
Because, if opinion is to be subjected to pen-

alties, it is impossible to determine where pun-shment shall stop; there being few or no opinons, in which an adverse party may not see

Because, by nunishing infidel opinions, we

trength amidst the severest and most unfertered nvestigations of its claims;
Because error of opinion is never so dangerbus, as when goaded into fanaticism by persebus, as when goaded into fanaticism by persebus and the control of the co ution, or driven by threatenings to the use of

Because it is well known, that the most lientious opinions have, by a natural reaction, prung up in countries, where the laws have ed severest restraint on thought and dis-

happy course has drawn on him general distion, should, by a sentence of the law, be xalted into a martyr, or become identified with he sacred cause of freedom; and lastly,

Because we regard with filial jealousy the realth, and are unwilling! hat it should be exposed to reproach, as cling- of about two hours, the child was seized with vomiting,

TO CONSIDER.

Q. Who is horror-stricken at the word Amal-A. The pro-slavery party.
Q. Who practices Amalgamation?

Why, the colonization society, it is said, an not expatriate the increase occasioned by members of congress, governors, &c., while R. M. Johnson, V. P., and D. R. Porter, candidate or governor of Pennsylvania, are notorious for

Who talks so hard about incendiarism? A. The pro-slavery party. Q. Who burns houses, &c. ? The pro-slavery party.

on, S. C .- the burning of a negro at St. Louis, Mo. -immolation of Mr. Breckenridge's pamhlet in Petersburgh, Va .- the firing of

Q. Who cries out, murder, should the slaves be freed? A. The pro-slavery party.

Q. Who practices it The pro-slavery party. Q. Have you any proof of this?
A. Yes: 'Go the south'—many slaves are

pper-and the tragedy of Lovejoy, &c. Who is amazed and concerned about adul-The pro-slavery party.

Who practices it

The pro-slavery party.

Is there any proof of this ? Yes: 'Go to the south.' See answer to he 3d query.

Q. Who talks of theft, robbery, &c. by the

aves robbed of their earnings, and of even

wn conduct .- New Lisbon, (Ohio.) Aurora.

From the Maine Advocate of Freedom ANTI-SLAVERY SUGAR.

himself and eloquent to the world.'

PETITION FOR THE PARDON OF ABNER KNEELAND.

To his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned respectfully represent, that they are informed, that Abner Kneeland, of the they are informed, that Above Kneeland, of the city of Boston, has been found guilty of the corime of blasphemy, for having published, in a certain newspaper called the Boston Investigator, his disbelief in the existence of God, in the Universalists believe in a God which I do not; but elieve that their God, with all bis pooral attentions.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE .- The Boston Cou-

pretended to be short of water, called his officers together, and said, 'If the slaves died a natural death, it would be the loss of the owners of the ship; but if they were thrown alive into the sea, would be the loss of the underwriters and he argued that it would not be so cruel to throw the poor sick wretches into the sea, as In these circumstances, the undersigned repectfully pray, that your Excellency will grant
to the said Kneeland an unconditional pardon.
The mate objected as there was no present want of water; but the captain prevailed, and ruilty. And they ask this, not from any symbol he caused to be picked out from the ship's cargo athy with the convicted individual, who is per-133 slaves, who were, by his orders, thrown

METHODIST ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING

Because the punishment proposed to be inlicted is believed to be at variance with the
print of our institutions and degrading as they are
licted as believed to be at variance with the Because the punishment proposed to be inflicted is believed to be at variance with the
spirit of our institutions and our age, and with
the soundest expositions of those civil and religious rights which are at once founded in our
garden ture, and guarantied by the Constitutions of
the United States and this Commonwealth;
Because the freedom of speech and the press
is the chief instrument of the progress of truth
and of social improvements, and is never to be
the deficiency of the social improvements, and is never to be
the 2nd and 3d days of May. The members numbered
two hundred, representing twelve annual conferences
viz.—New Eagland, New Hampshire, Maine, New
York, Philadelphia, Troy, Oneida, Black River, Gensesse, Eric, Michigan and Baltimore. The New Jerresented by communications to the Convention Signed
by its hundred names, 'mostly,' says Zion's Watchman,
'travelling and local preachers, and official members

Model of a Patriot. William Johnson, the leader of a party of maranders in Canada, seems to be, from all accounts, admirably designed by character, and fit-ted by education and habit, for the enterprises in which threatenings of ruin to the state;

Because truths essential to the existence of society must be so palpable as to need no projection from the musistrate;

ted by education and habit, for the enterprises in which he is now engaged. Hardy, bold and resolute, he reck lessly pursues the objects he has in view. He profess to be well aware of the perils he encounters, acknowledges the desperateness of his cause, and avows the belief, the health look his life was the resolution. society must be so palpable as to need no protection from the magistrate;

Because the assumption by government of a right to prescribe or repress opinions has been the ground of the grossest depravations of religion, and of the most grinding despotisms;

Because religion needs no support from penal law, and is grossly dishonored by interpositions for its defence, which imply that it cannot be trusted to its own strength and to the weapons are received from her Canadian subjects, that his of reason and persuasion in the hands of its rusted to its own strength and to the weapons of reason and persuasion in the hands of its riends; sion received from the Patriot government

shake one of the strongest foundations of faith, namely, the evidence which arises to religion return the fact, that it stands firm and gathers value Hamilton of her Majesty's ship Pearl, commandable to the strongest foundations of faith, and the strongest faith and the val at Hamilton of her Majesty's ship Pearl, commanded by Lord Paget, having in charge two slave vessels captured by the Pearl, toward the close of April—one was the brig Diligent, captured after a chase of sixteen hours. She had on board four hundred and eighty slaves, besides a crew of forty-five men—forty of the poor slaves had died on the passage. The other was the Opnosition, and was captured the same day. She had Opposition, and was captured the same day. Sh however, previously landed her slaves on the side of Cuba.

Another slaver, the brig Camoens, with five hundred

and eighty slaves, had been captured by the British armed schooner Sappho.

The schooner Benjamin Gaither, Conover, arrived Because the influence of hurtful doctrines is then propagated by the sympathy which legal and the converties awaken towards their supporters;

Because we are unwilling that a man, whose

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE. We learn from the Lowell Courier, that on Sunday last, a child of Nr Abraham Bickford, of that city, aged 20 months, was discovered, between the hours of nine and ten in the morning, to be playing with a quantity of percussion caps. But little that it should be exposed to reproach, as clinging obstinately to illiberal principles, which the
most enlightened minds have exploded.

A FEW Q'S AND A'S FOR A CERTAIN CLASS

A FEW Q'S AND A'S FOR A CERTAIN CLASS in the evening death terminated the scene. not the evening death terminated the scene. On the next morning an examination of the body was made, and in the stomach were found twenty-one percussion caps, and twelve in the small intestines. These, altogether with the four thrown off before death, made thirty-seven swallowed by the child.

A. The pro-slavery party.

Q. Have you any proof of this?

A. Yes: 'Go to the south'—there you will aid more than 500,000 living witnesses of this to certify the recognizances to the next Oyer and Terto certify the recognizances to the next Oyer and Ter-miner, to meet in September. The Court, by the Pres-ident, Judge Todd, expressing a doubt as to the validiident, Judge Todd, expressing a doubt as to the validi-ty of such certificate, and the regularity of the course, the defendants were called, and, answering, were on motion of the Attorney General directed to enter into motion of the Attorney deneral the Oyer and Terminer. Edgar Kimmey, in default of bail, was committed. No action was taken in Yeager's case, the Attorney General agreeing to allow time to the defendant to communicate with his bail.—U. S. Gazette.

DREADFUL FAMINE IN INDIA. The overland despatch Q. Have you any proof?

A. Yes: 'Go to the south'—look at the progress of the famine in the western provinces of urning of the contents of the mails in Charlesand a remost normal. The mandatas of the Agra are compelled to forego their evening drives on account of the intolerable efficient arising from the dead bodies surrounding the station. A small river, near Cawawarehouse in Alton, Ill.—and, lastly, the great onflagration in Philadelphia.

belt in Petersburgh, Va.—the firing of the pore, is said to be literally choked with the corpses of the multitudes starved to death. A relief fund has been opened in Calcutta, and on the 15th of March the subscriptions amounted to above 40,000 rupees.

SUGAR IN THE FRENCH WEST INDIES. In order to encourage the cuitivation of the beet root sugar in France, the government of that country has laid a duty so heavy upon that imported from the French West India Islands, that the planters have been obliged to relinquish the cultivation of the sugar cane, and are turning A. Yes: 'Go the south'—many slaves are urdered annually—see the attempted murder been received at N. Y. city from the planters, for roller cotton gins.—Zion's Herald.

TREATY OF LIMITS WITH TEXAS. It appears from certain letters of Mr. Yell, the Representative of Arkonsas, published in the Arkansas Gazette of May 30, that a treaty has been concluded with the Republic of Texas for the settlement of the Boundary line between the Texan territory and that of the United States. This is a matter of much interest to the people of Arkansas because one or two counties claimed by that State are claimed also by Texas.

ANOTHER EASTERN STEAMBOAT LOST .- A gentleman A. The pro-slavery party.
Q. Who practices it?
A. The pro-slavery party.
Q. Is there any proof of this?
A. Yes: 'Go to the south'—see 2,500,000

ANOTHER EASTERN STEAMBOAT LOST.—A gentleman from St. John, N. B., states that the Steamboat Gazelle which plies between Eastport, St. John and Windsor, struck on a ledge of rocks, on Wednesday last, when about thirty miles from St. John, for Windsor, and that the passengers and crew had barely time to save themselves in the small boats, before the Gazelle went down.

We learn from a letter received in town to-day from whipped to death, almost, and just permitted to linger out a most miserable existence.

The pro-slavery party are thus plainly and unequivocally the 'stop thief' party, as facts amply prove, which are deduced from their own conduct.—Non Like of Colin Advances of prevention is worth a pound of cure.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

A Masonic Convention has been held at Houston, Rejection of the Sue-Treasury Bill. The sub-treasury bill was rejected in the House of Representa-lives on the 25th ult. by a vote of 125 to 111.



three mo

Soil R

Nathan

John B

pow

three

ema

that

univ

that We

the Ha

ma voli hol

DR. THOMAS BARNES SURGEON DENTIST, 25 HOW ARD STREET, BOSTON,

Teeth, from one to a whole you

nay be seen at his office, 25 Ho Spectmens may be seen at his office, 25 TERMS — Whole sets on gold plate Half sets, \$50. Blocks on gold plate \$5 \$3,00. Louding, \$1,50. Cleaning, \$2.05

TEMPERANCE BOARDING HOUSE THE SUBSCRIBER takes this his friends and the public in g Temperance Boarding He a Temperance Bearing House. Go be accommodated as occasion may retion will be made to render his lagreeable. Persons on a visit to the call and examine for themselves. and required. Apply at No. 70 Car. Joel W. Lewis

CAMBRIDGE STREET RESTORATOR No. 78, CAMBRIDGE STEEET, Bestos. GEORGE TOLLIVER informs his fiishki. shments. " Meals furnished at any hour, to be com-

any part of the city at short notice May 22, 1838. 4t

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a horse for THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a loss faccommodation of respectable persons of con, 33, Southack street, where he will be ever may hibit the ulmost attention.

The Strangers will find it to their advance or ing the city, to call at this house.

Boston, May 22, 1838.

GEORGE TOLLIVER

INTERESTING WORK.

ALTON TRIALS of Winthrop S. Gilmindieted with Enoch Long, Amos B. Red, Gworth, Geo. H. Whitney, William Harned, James Morss, Jr., Henry Tanner, Royai W. Gerry, and Thaddeus B. Hurlbut; for t. Riot, committed on the night of the 7th or 1837, while engaged in defending a priming 1837, while engaged in defending a printing an attack made on it at that time, by an a Written out from notes of the Irial, taken a by a Member of the Bar of the Alton Minie Also, the trial of John Solomon, Levi Palin Beall, Josiah Nutter, Jacob Smith, David Biam Carr, and James M. Rock, indicted a Jennings, Solomon Moryan, and Frederich for a riot committed in Alton, on the night of November, 1837, in unlawfully and foreight the Warehouse of Godffer, Gilman & Co., and up and destroying a printing press. Writte

up and destroying a printing press. Writ notes taken at the time of trial, by William a Member of the Bar of the Altor

BALLOU'S ADDRESS,

ON AMERICAN SLAVETY.

CONTENTS. What is Slavery I lical Slaves. Means of keeping down the Slaves ties of Slaves. Proposed Remedy.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED. District of Columbiation of the Union—Exciting Insurrection—I abusive language—Injuring the Slave—Soci

abusive language—Injuring the Slave—S Lectures unnecessary—Annalgamation—T are an inferior race—Slaves better off the Blacks—Danger of Immediate Enameration be sent out of the Country—Gradual Em Remuneration—Go to the South—A great ty—The Bible and Christianity tolerate Sla 'For circulation among candid inquire pothing so brief, which, on the whole, I she othing so brief, which, on the whole, and measures. The style is perspicuous, glowing, and often eloquent. Let every who wishes to stir up his mind by way of n get it for his own perusal; and if he wishes converts of his friends, let him purchase a qui distribution.' - Correspondent of the Laber

1-2 cents single, \$1,20 per dozen. March 1.

FREE LABOR STORE.

N. West corner of Arch and Fifth Street. PHILADELPHIA. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received Labor Cotton Goods, of the follow

200 ps. 4-4 Unbleached Muslin :

100 " 7-8 Bleached do; 50 " 4-4 Apron Check; 50 " 4-4 Domestic Gingham; 25 " 8-4 Table Diaper, Bleached & United the

200 "Calicoes;
20 "Twilled Muslins;
50 "3-4 Unbleached Sheeting do;
20 "Stout Canton Flannel;
300 lb. Wick Yarn;
500 "Cotton Laps;
200 "Knitting Cotton, bleached, unble
2 doz. do do Drawers;
30 "White and Black Wadding.

Also a great variety of Silk, Linen and Wooks oods, which will be sold wholesale and retail. CHARLES WISE. P. S. Orders from a distance punctually attended

SELECT SCHOOL IN N. MARSBEIELD. THE Summer Term of Miss Elast chool will commence May 21st, in waught the higher branches of an Engl taught the higher branches of an Eng and the French Language, plain and or dle Work; Painting, and the projection The School will be furnished with Glob rery to illustrate the principles of Astronomy.

A few Scholars can be accommodated with
the family with the Teacher, if application be

For further particulars parents are referred to Edward P. Little, Esq. North Marshfield. Daniel Phillips, Esq. N. Marshfield. Rev. Mr. White, S. Marshfield. Rev. S. J. May, S. Scituate.

ANTI-SLAVERY DEPOSITORY. The Executive Committee of the Connected Slavery Society, have opened a DEPOSITORY Asylum street, where all the publications of the accan Anti-Slavery Society can be obtained, at the size rices as at New York.

Orders from any part of the State, accompanied with

the cash, will receive prompt attention.
S. S. COWLES, Agest Hartford, May 12, 1838.

THE GRAVE---THE COMMON LOT. A NEAT EDITION of 'The Grave,' by Bias other select Poems, on the Common lot of Man, by per, Montgomery, Wordsworth, Grav. Just put and for sale by I. KNAPP. Price 12 1-2 cents. Mark

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL

A gentleman, every way qualified, lightful situation, in a pleasant to where public sentiment will sustal open a family boarding school for h open a family boarding sensor let use the beautiful and English or liberal education. The schomenee as soon as ten scholars are engage number to be limited to twenty.

For further particulars, address G. W. Brooklyn, Conn.